THE DIALECT OF ROBERT BURNS

AS SPOKEN IN CENTRAL AYRSHIRE

BY

SIR JAMES WILSON, K.C.S.I.
M.A. EDIN.
AUTHOR OF 'LOWLAND SCOTCH AS SPOKEN IN THE LOWER STRATHEARN DISTRICT OF PERTHSHIRE'

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
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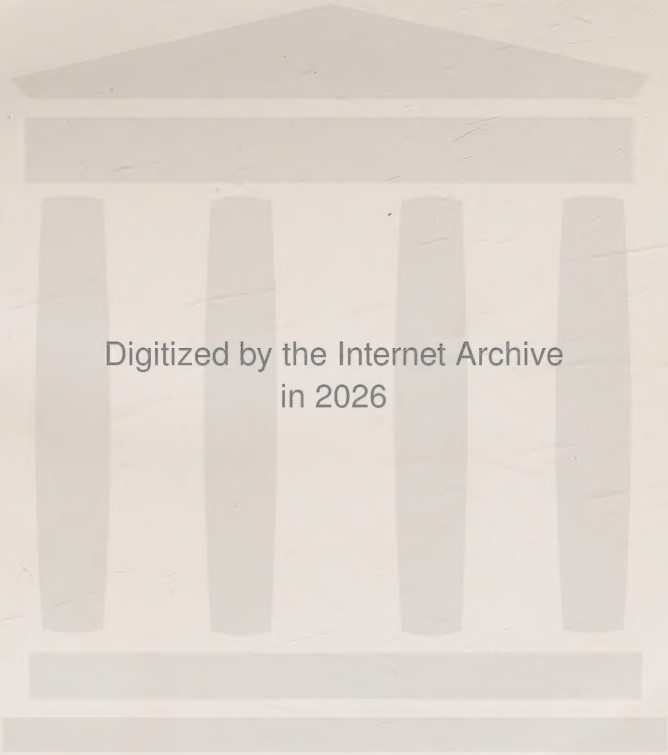

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THE AUTHORITIES

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FOREWORD

In the notable lack of special studies of the various dialects of Scotland, it is not remarkable that the vernacular of Ayrshire has hitherto failed to receive close attention, in spite of its being the native speech of the national poet. This neglect, no doubt, is mainly due to the fact that Burns in his writings made no attempt to reproduce the local dialect in any exact fashion, but unquestioningly adopted the standard which had been set by his predecessors in the field of Scottish poetry. It was well that he did so, for against the endeavour to reproduce in literature, and above all in poetry, the precise details of any dialect even genius itself may strive in vain. Burns wrote for his country and not merely for his native district, and his countrymen have rightly accepted his words in the form he gave to them, and have pronounced them according to their own habits and instincts.

At the same time, Burns could not help being influenced by the speech which he daily heard around him, and the use of which was natural to him. Every now and then, behind the conventional spelling which he had learned from Ramsay and Fergusson, it is possible to detect the real sounds which were in his ears and on his lips. The tell-tale rhyme-words, when carefully considered, frequently reveal what Burns said, in contrast to what he wrote. On the surface, the rhymes in the poetry of Burns are remarkably lax, and many of them cannot be made exact on any fixed system. Many more, however, are loose only in appearance, and become perfectly regular when the words are pronounced as any native of Ayrshire would utter them.

On this account alone, apart from other reasons, it is a

matter of literary as well as linguistic interest to know how Burns himself read or recited his poems,—to get as near as possible to the actual sounds he uttered,—and one means of doing so is to study the speech of Ayrshire at the present day. The fruits of such a study are presented in the present work, with sufficient fullness to give a clear idea of the essential features of the dialect. How far some of those features may have developed, or become more marked, since the latter part of the eighteenth century, is a matter for philologists to discuss. Dialects are no more stationary than standard forms of speech, and much may change in the course of a century and a half. But, on the whole, there can be little doubt that Burns spoke very much as good Ayrshire speakers do now, and by this careful investigation Sir James Wilson has done much to bring his countrymen of the present day into closer touch with the native accents of their greatest poet.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

PREFACE

In my book on *Lowland Scotch as Spoken in the Lower Strathearn District of Perthshire*, published by the Oxford University Press, I gave an account of my own native dialect, partly in order to help in the compilation of a Scottish Dialect Dictionary, but still more from a love for my mother-tongue. In the present volume I have recorded the result of a similar careful study of the dialect of Central Ayrshire, which I have selected as that which was most familiar to Robert Burns, in the hope that it may not only be of interest to students of language, but that it may also help all admirers of Burns to understand his poems more accurately and to appreciate more fully their humour and pathos.

Robert Burns was born on 25 January 1759 in a thatched cottage in the small hamlet of Alloway (**Allowa**), two miles south of Ayr, near the river Doon (**Din**), where his father was a gardener. When Robert was seven years old, his father leased the farm of Mount Oliphant—area 70 acres—within four miles of Ayr, and while residing there Robert went for a short time to the neighbouring school at Dalrymple, five miles from Ayr. When Robert was eighteen years old, his father moved to the farm of Lochlea (**Loakhlie**)—area 130 acres—in the Parish of Tarbolton (**Turbowtun**), nine miles from Ayr, and there he died when Robert was twenty-five. Robert and his brother Gilbert then leased the farm of Mossgiel (**Musgeel**)—area 118 acres, rent £90—one and a half miles from Mauchline (**Mawkhlin**), and about ten miles north-east of Ayr. In the year 1786, when he was twenty-seven, he married Jean Armour, the daughter of a mason in Mauchline, published his First (Kilmarnock) Edition, and

went to Edinburgh. When he was twenty-nine, he took the farm of Ellisland, near Dumfries, but only held it for three and a half years. At the age of thirty-two he settled in Dumfries, and there he died at the age of thirty-seven on 21 July 1796.

Up to the time at which his poems were first published, Burns had spent practically the whole of his life in Central Ayrshire between Ayr and Mauchline, and had written most of them at the farms of Lochlea and Mossgiel, within four miles of the village of Tarbolton, which was his social centre during the greater part of that period. It may be taken as certain that the Scottish dialect which he spoke, and in which he composed many of his early poems, was the dialect then spoken by his relatives, playmates, comrades, and friends resident in that part of Ayrshire. In order therefore to learn what his dialect was, I have made a study of the present speech of old residents of Tarbolton, who have always lived in that neighbourhood and habitually spoken Scotch. My method was to get these old people to talk naturally about old times in their ordinary broad Scotch, and to note, as exactly as I could, what they actually said and their pronunciation of every word. It seems improbable that there can have been any very great change in the ordinary speech of the country-folk since Burns wrote his poems ; and at all events this is the best means now available of arriving at an idea of how he himself spoke and pronounced his Scotch verses.

In the Dictionary part of the book I have given a list of the words in common use in the spoken dialect, each being spelt as it is now pronounced. I have also included in the Dictionary the Scotch words used by Burns, spelt as he spelt them, with a reference to their present pronunciation. An analysis of the system of spelling adopted by him will be found within. He employed a number of words not now in common use, having no doubt got them from old Scotch

poems, songs, and ballads, such as those published by Allan Ramsay, Robert Fergusson, and others. Such words I have noted as obsolete or obsolescent.

I have to express my indebtedness for valuable help given me—among others, to Dr. McNaught, the veteran President of the Burns Federation, who has made a lifelong study of Burns's poems and of the Ayrshire dialect; to Professor Craigie of the Oxford English Dictionary; to Mr. William Grant, joint-editor of the *Manual of Modern Scots*; to Mr. George Watson, author of the *Roxburghshire Word-book*; to the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Minister of Tarbolton; to Mr. William Baird, whose father was a native of Dalrymple and a relative of Burns; and to my Tarbolton friends, Mrs. Thomson, an intelligent old lady of eighty-four; James Brown, an old ploughman; Adam Dodds, retired mole-catcher; and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson. A photograph of my principal Tarbolton authorities forms the frontispiece.

J. WILSON.

Annieslea, Crieff,
May 1923.

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SPELLING ADOPTED

The letters I have used to give the pronunciation of words represent the following sounds:

CONSONANTS

The consonants are to be pronounced as they ordinarily are in English, with the following qualifications:

c, k, ck, q	have the sound of *k* in 'kick'.
g	has the sound of *g* in 'gag'.
th	has the sound of *th* in 'thick', 'thin'.
dh	has the sound of *th* in 'this', 'then'.
hw	has the sound of *wh* in 'which', 'when', as pronounced in the North of England and Scotland, **h** being pronounced before **w**.
r	in Scotch words has a distinct trill.
s	has the sound of the sibilant in 'hiss', 'sister'.
z	has the sound of the sibilant in 'buzz', 'disease'.
sh	has the sound of the sibilant in 'shop', 'dish'.
zh	has the sound of the sibilant in 'measure', 'vision'.
kh	has the sound of the German *ch* in 'Nacht'.
ch	has the sound of *ch* in 'church'.

I have retained the use of the letter **j**, although the sound might be represented by **dzh**; of **x**, where it is pronounced **ks**; of **c** hard before **a**, **o**, or **u**, and of **q**, which have exactly the same sound as **k**; of **ch**, which might be written **tsh**, and of the familiar combinations **ng**, **sh**, and **th**, which represent single, not double sounds.

The letters used are those adopted by the International Phonetic Association and the two great English Dictionaries, with the following exceptions:

		International Symbol	*Symbols used in the New Eng. Dict.*	*Symbols used in the Eng. Dialect Dict.*
hw	=	ʍ	hw	hw
th	=	θ	þ	þ
dh	=	ð	ð	ð
sh	=	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ
zh	=	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ
kh	=	ç, x	χ	χ
ng	=	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
y	=	j	y	ȷ

I also use the following letters for compound consonants not found in the International table:

ch = *tsh* (tʃ)
j = *dzh* (dʒ)
x = *ks*

VOWELS

In Scotch the vowel-sounds are usually simple, single sounds, not a combination of different vowel-sounds, as is often the case in English words in which the vowel is long. Generally speaking, Scotch folk speak more slowly and make their vowel-sounds longer than do most Englishmen, so that to an English ear a Scotch short vowel sounds long, and a Scotch long vowel sounds drawled. Some speakers lengthen their vowels more than others, and the same speaker will alter the length of a vowel according to the rapidity of his utterance. The spelling I have employed is as follows:

Spelling	*Sound as in the English words*
a or **aa**	calves (*caavz*), Ah! (*aa*), far (*faar*), father (*faadher*)
ai or **ay**	maid, sail, day, may
aw	all (*awl*), awe (*aw*), paw
e	hen, pet, best
ee	feet, deed, see, me (*mee*)
ei	Not found in English, but common in the pronunciation by a Scotchman of such English words as mine (*mein*), night (*neit*), tile (*teil*)
i	pin, mist, mill
ii	i (*ii*), eye (*ii*), my (*mii*), die (*dii*), five (*fiiv*)
o	hot, fond, lost
oa	road, go (*goa*), roll (*roal*)
oi or **oy**	oil, boy, moist
oo	foot, food, cool, would (*wood*)
ow	our (*owr*), house (*hows*), how, cow
u	sun, but, must
ui	Not found in English or in Central Ayrshire; something like the French *eu* or German *ö*.

Most of these vowels may be either short or long. When short, the sound is practically the same as the E. short vowel;

when long it is the sound of the first part of the E. long vowel in shouting or singing on a long note.

It is not easy to say when a vowel is short and when it is long, as that greatly depends on the way of speaking of the individual speaker. Except in the case of **o** and **aw**, where I have employed **o** for the short sound and **aw** for the long sound, as in E. *hot*, *haw*, I have not attempted to distinguish between short and long vowels. Almost the only general rules that can be laid down are that:

(1) i, o, and u are always short, as in E. *pin*, *hot*, *sun*.

(2) **ay** and **ee** are short at the end of a word of more than one syllable, as in A. **winnay** (will not), **buddee** (body). But in **bawbee**, **surree** (soirée), **coamitee**, the **ee** is long.

The spelling I use corresponds as follows with the symbols adopted by the International Phonetic Association and the two great English Dictionaries:

	International Symbol	*New Eng. Dict.*	*Eng. Dialect Dict.*
a or **aa**	ɑ, ɑː	ā	ā
ai or **ay**	e, eː	ē	ē
aw	ǫː	ǭ	ǭ
e	ɛ	e	e
ee	i, iː	ī	ī
i	ɪ	i	i
o	ɔ	ǫ	o
oa	o, oː	ō	ō
oo	u, uː	ū	u
u	ʌ, ə	ŭ	ŭ, ə
ui	y, øː	ö	œ

Besides these simple vowel-sounds there are also found in Scotch the following double vowel-sounds:

	International Symbol
ei composed of u-ee	= əi
ii composed of aa-i	= ɑɪ
oi composed of oa-i	= oɪ
ow composed of u-oo	= ʌu

ABBREVIATIONS

E.	Standard English.	*n.*	noun.
A.	the dialect of Central Ayrshire.	*nom.*	nominative.
		num.	numeral.
P.	the dialect of Strath-earn in Perthshire.	*obj.*	objective.
		obs.	obsolete or obsolescent.
a. or *adj.*	adjective.	*pa.*	past.
adv.	adverb.	*pa. p.*	past participle.
art.	article.	*pers.*	person.
aux.	auxiliary.	*pl.*	plural.
comp.	comparative.	*poss.*	possessive.
conj.	conjunction.	*prep.*	preposition.
dem.	demonstrative.	*pres.*	present.
e. g.	for example.	*pron.*	pronoun.
ex.	examples.	*sing.*	singular.
f.	feminine.	*subj.*	subjunctive.
fut.	future.	*sup.*	superlative.
i.	intransitive.	*t.*	transitive.
i. e.	that is.	*v.*	verb.
int.	interrogative.	*v. aux.*	verb auxiliary.
interj.	interjection.	*v. i.*	verb intransitive.
m.	masculine.	*v. t.*	verb transitive.

PRONUNCIATION

In making the following comparison between Scotch as now spoken in Central Ayrshire and standard English, I do not mean to suggest that the one is derived from the other, but merely to point out the differences between the words as pronounced in the two forms of speech; which are really, as regards the words most commonly used, separate developments of the Old English group of dialects. Nor do I suggest that, in every case in which I compare a Scotch word with an English word similar in pronunciation and meaning, the two words have the same etymological origin.

CONSONANTS

Consonant Sounds omitted in Ayrshire.

Many words in Ayrshire omit certain consonant-sounds which are pronounced in standard English, the sounds most commonly omitted being **d**, especially after **n** or **l**, **t**, especially after **k**, and **l**, especially after **aw**.

d omitted after **n**:

English		Ayrshire
Written	*Spoken*	
and	*and*	un
grand	*grand*	grawn or gran
hand	*hand*	hawn
land	*land*	lawn
stand	*stand*	stawn
end	*end*	en
fend	*fend*	fen
mend	*mend*	men
send	*send*	sen
friend	*frend*	freen
behind	*behiind*	uhin
blind	*bliind*	blin
kind	*kiind*	kein
mind	*miind*	mein
wind	*wind*	wun
round	*round*	roon
sound	*sound*	soon
found	*found*	fan or fun
pound	*pound*	pun or pown
ground	*ground*	grun
hindmost	*hiindmust*	hinmust
candle	*candul*	cawnul
handle	*handul*	hawnul
kindle	*kindul*	kennul
spindle	*spindul*	spinnul
Highland	*Hiilund*	Heelun
Scotland	*Scotlund*	Scoatlun
London	*Lundun*	Lunnun
wander	*wondur*	wawnur
window	*windoa*	wunnuk
wonder	*wundur*	wunnur
founder	*foundur*	foonur
thunder	*thundur*	thunnur
under-stand	*under-stand*	unnur-stawn

d omitted after **l**:

E.		A.	E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*		*Written*	*Spoken*	
old	*oald*	awl	child	*chiild*	cheel
bold	*boald*	bawl	wild	*wiild*	weil
cold	*coald*	cawl	world	*wurld*	wawrl
fold	*foald*	fawl	worldly	*wurldli*	wawrlie
field	*feeld*	feel			

d omitted after **r**:

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
hardly	*haardli*	hawrlie
hundred	*hundred*	hunnur

t omitted after **k**:

E.		A.	E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*		*Written*	*Spoken*	
act	*akt*	ack	correct	*correkt*	correk
fact	*fakt*	fack	erect	*erekt*	eerek
except	*eksept*	eksep	expect	*expekt*	expek
effect	*effekt*	effek	respect	*respekt*	rispek
elect	*elekt*	eelek	protect	*protekt*	protek
neglect	*neglekt*	niglek	district	*distrikt*	distrik
connect	*connekt*	connek	object *n.*	*objekt*	oabjik
direct	*direkt*	direk	instruct	*instrukt*	instruk

t omitted in other words:

E.		A.	E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*		*Written*	*Spoken*	
attempt	*attempt*	attemp	hoist	*hoist*	heez
empty	*empti*	empi	westerly	*westerli*	waslun
fidget	*fijit*	fij	cushat	*cushat*	cushie-doo
fetch	*fech*	fesh	tighten	*tiitun*	tikhun
warrant	*worrunt*	waarun	lightning	*liitning*	likhnin

l omitted after **aw**, **oa**, **oo**, or **ow**:

E.		A.	E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*		*Written*	*Spoken*	
all	*aul*	aw	small	*smaul*	smaw
ball	*baul*	baw	stall	*staul*	staw
call	*caul*	caw	wall	*waul*	waw
fall	*faul*	faw	fault	*fault*	fawt
gall	*gaul*	gaw	malt	*mault*	mawt
hall	*haul*	haw	salt	*sault*	sawt

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
scald	*scauld*	**scawd**
false	*fauls*	**faws**
hold	*hoald*	**hawd**
soldier	*soaljur*	**soajur**
wool	*wool*	**oo**
full	*fool*	**foo**
pull	*pool*	**poo**
bulk	*bulk*	**book**
coulter	*coaltur*	**cootur**
shoulder	*shoaldur*	**shoodhur**

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
pulpit	*poolpit*	**pooput**
knoll	*noal*	**now**
poll	*poal*	**pow**
roll	*roal*	**row**
colt	*coalt*	**cowt**
smolt	*smoalt*	**smowt**
gold	*goald*	**gowd**
solder	*solder*	**sowdhur**
bolster	*boalstur*	**bowstur**

There are, however, a number of exceptions, e. g. **awl** (*oald*), **bawl** (*boald*), **cawl** (*coald*), **bowl** (*boal*), **fool** (*foul* or *fowl*).

l is not usually omitted after the vowel-sounds **aa**, **ai**, **e**, **ee**, **ei**, **i**, **oa**, or **u**, e. g. **waal** (*well, n.*), **tail** (*tail*), **sell** (*sell*), **heel** (*heel*), **boil** (*boil*), **fill** (*fool*), **hoal** (*hole*), **ull** (*ill*).

Where in E. *l* has been dropped, though retained in the spelling, A. drops it also, e. g. **hawf** for *half* (*haaf*), **cawf** for *calf* (*caaf*), **sawmun** for *salmon* (*saamun*).

There is a tendency in A. to omit labial sounds, in comparison with E. In a number of words **b** is omitted after **m**:

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
ramble	*rambul*	**rammul**
bramble	*brambul*	**brammul**
bumble	*bumbul*	**bummul**
fumble	*fumbul*	**fummul**
grumble	*grumbul*	**grummul**
jumble	*jumbul*	**jummul**
rumble	*rumbul*	**rummul**

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
tumble	*tumbul*	**tummul**
tremble	*trembul*	**trummul**
thimble	*thimbil*	**thummul**
chamber	*chaimber*	**chawmur**
timber	*timbur*	**timmur**
tumbler	*tumbler*	**tumlur**

v is often omitted, especially at the end of a word:

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
of	*ov*	**oa**
have	*hav*	**hay**
gave	*gaiv*	**gay**
brave	*braiv*	**braw**
give	*giv*	**gee**
leave	*leev*	**lee**
dove	*duv*	**doo**
love	*luv*	**loo**
twelve	*twelv*	**twal**

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
serve	*serv*	**sair**
over	*oavur*	**owr**
devil	*devil*	**deel**
harvest	*harvist*	**hairst**
even	*eevn*	**een**
evening	*eevning*	**eenin**
given	*givn*	**geen**
silver	*silvir*	**sullur**
shovel	*shuvul*	**shill**

The labial sound **f** is omitted in **sel** for *self*, **twalt** for *twelfth*.

The labial sound **w** is omitted in **oo** for *wool* or *woo*, **oour** for *wooer*, **oon** for *wound*, **koa** for *quoth*, **soom** for *swim*, **soop** for *sweep*.

The labial sound **p** is omitted in **taatie** for *potato*.

Other consonant-sounds omitted, as compared with E. are:

	E.		A.
Sound omitted	*Written*	*Spoken*	
k	taken	*taikun*	**tain**
	next	*next*	**neest**
	cream	*creem*	**reem**
g	anger	*ang-gur*	**ang-ur**
	single	*sing-gul*	**sing-ul**
	jingle	*jing-gul*	**jing-ul**
	finger	*fing-gur*	**fing-ur**
	hunger	*hung-gur*	**hung-ur**
	England	*Ing-glund*	**Ing-lun**
	English	*Ing-glish*	**Ing-lish**
ng	drunken	*drunkun*	**drukkun**
th	quoth	*kwoath*	**koa**
	mouth	*mouth*	**moo**
dh	with	*widh*	**wee** or **wi**
	clothes	*cloadhz*	**claiz**
	smother	*smudhur*	**smair**
n	upon	*upon*	**upoa**
	kiln	*kiln*	**kull**
nt	pheasant	*fezunt*	**faizie**
r	from	*from*	**fay**
	more	*moar*	**may**
	nearest	*neerist*	**neest**
s	worse	*wurs*	**wawr**
	corpse	*corps*	**coarp**
	since	*sins*	**sin**
y	year	*yeer*	**eer**
	yearling	*yeerling*	**eerlin**
	lawyer	*lawyur*	**law-ur**
	refuse *v.*	*rifyooz*	**rifaiz**
	creature	*creetyur*	**craitur**
	nature	*naityur*	**naitur**
	picture	*pictyur*	**piktur**
	scripture	*scriptyur*	**scriptur**
	venture	*ventyur*	**ventur**

Addition of Consonant Sounds.

It is curious how closely the Ayrshire dialect agrees with standard E. in the matter of pronouncing or not pronouncing the sound of **h** at the beginning of a word, the only words in which there is any difference being:

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
it	*it*	**hit** or **it**
us	*us*	**huz** or **us**
owl	*owl*	**hoolut**
urchin	*urchin*	**hurchin** (hedge-hog)
herb	*herb*	**irb**
heritor	*heritor*	**airitur**
humour	*hyoomur*	**yoomur**

Words which, as spelt in E., begin with *wh*, and are, in the south of E., pronounced as if they began with *w* only, are pronounced in A. as if they began with **hw**, both sounds being breathed:

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
when	*wen*	**hwun** or **hwan**
what	*wot*	**hwit**
where	*wair*	**hwawr**
why	*wii*	**hwei**
whey	*way*	**hwei**
white	*wiit*	**hweit**
wheat	*weet*	**hweet**
whip	*wip*	**hwup**
whisky	*wiski*	**hwuskie**
whistle	*wissil*	**hwussul**

For E. 'who' (*hoo*) A. has **hwaw**, for 'whose (*hooz*) **hwawz**, and for 'whole' (*hoal*) **hail**.

In a few words A. has a consonant-sound not found in E.:

	E.		A.
Sound added	*Written*	*Spoken*	
k	know	*noa*	**ken**
	slate	*slait*	**sklait**
	slant	*slant*	**sklent**
	slap	*slap*	**skelp**
	elbow	*elboa*	**elbuk**
	minnow	*minnoa*	**minnuk**
	window	*windoa*	**wunnuk**

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	E.		A.
Sound added	*Written*	*Spoken*	
t	owl	*owl*	**hoolut**
	gooseberry	*goozberri*	**groazit**
n	breadth	*bredth*	**brinth**
	rat	*rat*	**rattun**
	ballad	*ballad*	**ballunt**
	minnow	*minnoa*	**minnin**
r	pin	*pin*	**preen**
	skimp	*skimp*	**skrimp**
	thistle	*thissul*	**thrussul**
l	kitten	*kittun*	**kittlin**
	tinker	*tinkur*	**tinklur**
v	lark	*lark*	**laivruk**
w	two	*too*	**twaw**
	sword	*sord*	**swurd**
	wrestle	*ressul*	**warsul**
y	ale	*ail*	**yull**
	earth	*erth*	**yurth**
	tug	*tug*	**tyug**
	duck	*duck*	**dyuk**
	book	*book*	**byuk**
	hook	*hook*	**hyuk**
	nook	*nook*	**nyuk**
	itch	*ich*	**yuk**
	tough	*tuf*	**tyukh**
	enough	*enuf*	**inyukh**
tr	Mrs.	*Missis*	**Mistris**

Change of Consonant Sounds.

One of the most noticeable differences between E. and A. is that while in E. the present participle and verbal noun end in *-ing*, in A. (as in almost all local dialects of English) they end in **in**, and not in the guttural nasal. This is also the case with other E. words ending in *ng*, except monosyllables, which in A. usually retain the **ng**.

Present Participle and Verbal Noun :

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
singing	*singing*	**singin**
speaking	*speeking*	**speekin**
saying	*saying*	**sayin**

Other words:

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
gelding	*gelding*	**geldin**
herring	*herring*	**herrin**
legging	*legging*	**leggin**
lightning	*liitning*	**likhnin**
morning	*morning*	**moarnin**
pudding	*pooding*	**puddin**
shilling	*shilling*	**shullin**
yearling	*yeerling*	**eerlin**

Monosyllables. **Bring, ring, sing, thing, tung** (tongue), and **yung** (young) are pronounced as in E.; 'king' becomes **keeng**, 'song' **sang**, 'wrong' (*rong*) **rang**, and 'long' **lawng** or **lang**. 'Length' becomes **lenth**, and 'strength' **strenth**. **Thrang** means 'busy'.

'Among' (*amung*) is **umang**, and 'nothing' (*nuthing*) **naything**. 'Onion' (*unyun*) becomes **ing-un**.

In A. the sound **r** is pronounced much more distinctly than in E., with a marked trill, due to the vibration of the tip of the tongue. It has no such effect on the pronunciation of a preceding vowel as it often has in E.

Another very noticeable difference is that, as compared with E., A. has a liking for guttural sounds, and more especially it retains the aspirated guttural sound **kh** (usually written *ch*), which is common in German and in Gaelic, but has been dropped in standard English, though a number of E. words show by their spelling that it was pronounced in old E.:

E.		A.	E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*		*Written*	*Spoken*	
laugh	*laf*	**lakh**	bright	*briit*	**brikht**
draught	*draft*	**drakht**	delight	*deliit*	**dilikht**
straight	*strait*	**strakht**	fright	*friit*	**frikht**
slaughter	*slautur*	**slakhtur**	light	*liit*	**likht**
aught	*aut*	**awkht**	might	*miit*	**mikht**
ought	*aut*	**awkht** or **oakht**	night	*niit*	**nikht**
			right	*riit*	**rikht**
dough	*doa*	**daikh**	wright	*riit*	**rikht**
eight	*ait*	**aikht**	sight	*siit*	**sikht**
weight	*wait*	**wekht**	slight	*sliit*	**slikht**
fight	*fiit*	**fekht**	tight	*tiit*	**tikht**
height	*hiit*	**hekht**	wight	*wiit*	**wikht**
high	*hii*	**heekh**	bought	*baut*	**boakht**
sigh	*sii*	**sikh**	brought	*braut*	**broakht**

E.		A.	E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*		*Written*	*Spoken*	
daughter	*dautur*	**doakhtur**	plough	*plow*	**pyukh**
fought *pa.*	*faut*	**foakht**	sough	*sow*	**sukh**
fought *pa.p.*	*faut*	**foakhun**	rough	*ruf*	**rukh**
hough	*hok*	**hoakh**	borough	*burru*	**brukh**
nought	*naut*	**noakht**	slough	*slow*	**slukh**
sought	*saut*	**soakht**	tough	*tuf*	**tyukh**
thought	*thaut*	**thoakht**	enough	*enuf*	**inyukh**
trough	*trof*	**troakh**	lightning	*liitning*	**likhnin**
wrought	*raut*	**roakht**	neigh	*nay*	**nikhur**

Other words in which the sound *kh* is pronounced in A. are:

stakhur (stagger), **hawkh** (holm), **sawkh** (willow), **clawkht** (clutched), **shawkhul** (shamble), **crawnrukh** (hoar-frost), **laikh** (low), **pekh** (pant), **stekhie** (stiff), **dreekh** (slow, tedious), **screekh** (screech), **ubeekh** (aloof), **dikht** (wipe), **flikhtur** (flutter), **Mikhulmus** (Michaelmas), **toakhur** (dowry), **hyukh** (steep hollow), **shyukh** (ditch, trench).

The guttural sound **k** (or **c**) is found in A. where other sounds are found in E.:

	E.		A.
Change of sound	*Written*	*Spoken*	
k for **ch**	chaff	*chaff*	**caff**
	chalk	*chauk*	**cawk**
	chest	*chest*	**kist**
	churn	*churn*	**kirn**
	church	*church*	**kirk**
	birch	*birch*	**birk**
	such	*such*	**sic**
	thatch	*thach*	**thack**
	breeches	*brichiz*	**breeks**
	stretch	*strech*	**streek**
	stitch	*stich*	**steek**
	larch	*laarch*	**larrik**
	itch	*ich*	**yuk**
	much	*much*	**muckul**
k for **j**	partridge	*partrij*	**paitrik**
k for **p**	peep	*peep*	**keek**
	spill	*spill*	**scail**
	chops	*chops*	**chowks**

On the other hand 'pocket' becomes **pooch**.

Similarly the guttural **g** is found in A. in place of other sounds in E.: for *j* in **rig** (ridge), **brig** (bridge), **seg** (sedge); for *w* in **geizunt** (wizened); for *y* in **gant** (yawn).

There is a tendency in A. to have a voiceless consonant in place of a voiced one in E.: **k** for *g* in **creesh** (grease)—**-ch** for *j* in **purrich** (porridge)—**t** for *d* in **-it** for *-ed*, the termination of the past tense and past participle of verbs, e. g. **liftit** (lifted) and in **naikit** (naked), **raggit** (ragged), **uyont** (beyond), **feent** (fiend), **saicunt** (second), **revrunt** (reverend)—**th** for *dh* in **siith** (scythe), **thoa** (though), **scaith** (scathe), **haithun** (heathen), **mooths** (mouths), **peths** (paths)—**f** for *v* in **neffa** (nephew), **Steefin** (Stephen)—and **s** for *z* in **loas** (lose) and **weis** (wise).

Instances to the contrary are: **g** for *k* in **grávut** (cravat)—**d** for *t* in *boadum* (bottom)—**z** for *s* in **huz** (emphatic form of **us**), **doaz** (dose), **prizentur** (precentor), **Dizembur** (December).

The following differences are noticeable: **dh** for *d* in **edhur** (adder), **ledhur** (ladder), **idhur** (udder), **foadhur** (fodder), **poodhur** (powder), **shoodhur** (shoulder), **sowdhur** (solder)—**dh** for *t* in **dhu-day** (to-day), **dhu-nikht** (to-night), **dhu-moarn** (to-morrow), **dhigidhur** (together)—**th** for *t* in **drooth** (drought); and on the other hand **d** for *dh* in **smiddie** (smithy), **faddum** (fathom), and for *th* in **pad** (path) and **yird** (earth)—**h** for *th* in **hree** (three) and **hroo** (through). The ordinal numbers mostly end in **t** instead of *th*, e. g. **twalt** for '**twelfth**'.

Other differences in consonant-sounds are: **s** for *sh* in **ass** or **aws** (ashes), **buss** (bush)—**sh** for *s* in **creesh** (grease), **fleesh** (fleece), **shoo** (sew), **baishun** (basin), **shin** (soon)—**zh** for *z* in **poozhun** (poison), **z** for *s* in **lowz** (loosen)—**l** for *n* in **chimla** (chimney)—**n** for *l* in **flennun** (flannel)—**n** for *r* in **gartun** (garter)—**t** for *n* in **roazut** (rosin)—**j** for *d* in **jook** (duck, *v.*)—**dh** for *y* in **dhustreen** (yester evening)—**y** for *w* in **yin** (one, *num.*), **yay** (one, *adj.*), **yins** (once)—**y** for *h* in **yowl** (howl)—**y** for *l* in **byoo** (blue) and **pyukh** (plough)—**ng** for *nj* in **sing** (singe).

Transposition of Consonant Sounds.

In the following words the consonants are transposed as compared with E.: **broad** (board), **brukh** (burgh), **brunt** (burnt), **brust** (burst), **birs** or **birsil** (bristle), **girsul** (gristle), **crudz** (curds),

gars (grass), **girn** (grin), **kittul** (tickle), **kirsun** (christen), **scart** (scratch), **waarsul** (wrestle), **wursut** (worsted).

VOWELS

The differences in vowel-sounds between E. and A. are much more numerous than the differences in consonant-sounds, and more important as affecting the general sound of the spoken language.

Aa *long.*

In a few words the E. long *aa* is represented in A. by the same sound (generally spelt by me **a**): **ar** (are), **bark** (bark), **clark** (clerk), **hark** (hark), **mark** (mark), **markut** (market), **park** (park), **stark** (stark), **last** (last), **blast** (blast), **past** (past), **tartun** (tartan).

More commonly, *aa* becomes **aw**: **maw** (ma), **paw** (pa), **bawr** (bar), **cawr** (car), **fawr** (far), **jawr** (jar), **scawr** (scar), **stawr** (star), **dawrk** (dark), **dawrlin** (darling), **hawrlie** (hardly), **bawrn** (barn), **bawrlay** (barley), **hawf** (half), **cawf** (calf), **cawm** (calm), **sawm** (psalm), **sawmun** (salmon).

The E. *aa* becomes **ai** in **airch** (arch), **mairch** (march), **airm** (arm), **airmie** (army), **airt** (art), **cairt** (cart), **pairt** (part), **pairtie** (party), **caird** (card), **gaird** (guard), **yaird** (yard), **lairj** (large), **hairst** (harvest), **maistur** (master), **plaistur** (plaster), **faidhur** (father), **paitrik** (partridge), **laivruk** (lark), **raidhur** (rather).

E. *aa* becomes **e** in **cherm** (charm), **dert** (dart), **ferm** (farm), **fermur** (farmer), **herm** (harm), **hert** (heart), **herth** (hearth), **rigerd** (regard), **stert** (start), **sterv** (starve), **terrie** (tarry).

E. *aa* becomes **u** in **ur**, the slurred form of **ar** (are).

A *short.*

The short *a*, which is so characteristic of standard English, is usually replaced in A. by long **aa**, **aw**, **ai**, or **e**.

It becomes long **aa** (generally spelt by me **a**) in such words as **can**, **man**, **ran**, **brat**, **cat**, **fat**, **dhat** (that), **back**, **black**, **pack**, **stack**, **bad**, **mad**, **dram**, **lam** (lamb), **clap**, **slap**, **lass**, **last**, **cash**, **hash**, **hach** (hatch), **mach** (match), **lakh** (laugh), **dans** (dance), **fansi** (fancy), **mans** (manse), **stamp** (stamp).

It becomes **aw** in such words as **hawn** (hand), **lawn** (land),

stawn (stand), **lawd** (lad), **Sawbuth** (Sabbath), **cawnul** (candle), **hawnul** (handle).

It is replaced by **ai** in **hay** (have), **aix** (axe), **brainsh** (branch), **naig** (nag), **cairie** (carry), **mairie** (marry), **aipul** (apple), **paitriut** (patriot), **paitrunij** (patronage), **faimli** (family); and by **e** in **et** (at), **cled** (clad), **gled** (glad), **bress** (brass), **gless** (glass), **hev** (have), **thenk** (thank), **breckun** (bracken), **eftur** (after), **gedhur** (gather), **hemmur** (hammer), **dezzul** (dazzle), **trevul** (travel), **edhur** (adder), **ledhur** (ladder), **nestay** (nasty).

E. *a* becomes **i** in **hiv** (have), **hiz** (has), **hing** (hang), and **kist** (cast), *v. pa.*; it becomes **oa** in **Joak** (Jack).

In a number of short words, when spoken rapidly, E. *a* becomes **u**, as in the indefinite article **u** (a), **un** (an), and in **un** (and), **dhun** (than), **ut** (that), **hud** (had), **pyoomun** (ploughman).

Au or Aw.

In a number of words E. *au* or *aw* is represented in A. by the same sound: **aw** (all), **baw** (ball), **caw** (call), **faw** (fall), **gaw** (gall), **haw** (hall), **smaw** (small), **waw** (wall), **law**, **claw**, **raw**, **saw**, **wawr** (war), **wawrn** (warn), **wawk** (walk), **stawk** (stalk), **fawt** (fault), **scawd** (scald), **cawz** (cause), **awfa** (awful).

In other words E. *aw* becomes **aa**, especially after **w**, as in **waarm** (warm), **swaarm** (swarm), **waatur** (water), **waant** (want), **dwaarf** (dwarf), **slaakhtur** (slaughter); or **oa**, as in **boakht** (bought), **broakht** (brought), **foakht** (fought, *pa.*), **noakht** (nought), **soakht** (sought), **thoakht** (thought), **foakhun** (fought, *pa. p.*); or **ai**, as in **stray** (straw), **braid** (broad), **hainsh** (haunch), **painsh** (paunch); or **ow**, as in **thow** (thaw); or **e**, as in **beld** (bald).

Ai or Ay.

In many words E. *ai* or *ay* is represented by the same sound in A., as in **day**, **may** *v.*, **dhay** (they), **lay**, **play**, **pray**, **say**, **gay** (gave), **laid**, **maid**, **baik** (bake), **saik** (sake), **draik** (drake), **shaik** (shake), **hail**, **fail**, **nail**, **pail**, **sail**, **tail**, **laim** (lame), **naim** (name), **pain**, **rain**, **stain**, **tain** (taken), **vain**, **gaip** (gape), **shaip** (shape), **air** (air or heir), **cair** (care), **hair** (hair or hare), **fair**, **pair**, **rair** (rare), **shair** (share), **scairs** (scarce), **cais** (case), **fais** (face), **plais** (place), **rais** (race), **fait** (fate), **grait** (grate), **lait** (late), **stait** (state), **wait**, **scaith** (scathe), **graiv** (grave), **saiv** (save), **shaiv** (shave), **raiz** (raise),

naikit (naked), **naitur** (nature), **staibul** (stable), **staishun** (station), **maisun** (mason), **aicur** (acre), **daizie** (daisy), **laizie** (lazy), **fairie** (fairy), **ugain** (again).

E. *ai* becomes **aa** in **cam** (came), **mak** (make), **tak** (take), **strakht** (straight), **anshunt** (ancient), **hapnay** (halfpenny), **uqwant** (acquaint).

It becomes **aw** in **uwaw** (away), **hwawr** (where), **dawr** (dare), **sawnt** (saint), **Sawtun** (Satan), **wawk** (wake), **wawkin** (waking), **gawjur** (gauger).

It becomes **e** in **em** (aim), **gem** (game), **femus** (famous), **feth** (faith), **tred** (trade), **brek** (break), **plen** (plain), **pent** (paint), **fent** (faint), **dentie** (dainty), **wekht** (weight), **leddie** (lady).

It becomes **ee** in **wee** (weigh), **bleez** (blaze), **weer** (wear), **sweer** (swear), **meer** (mare), **neer** (ne'er), **neebur** (neighbour), **cumpleen** (complain), **susteen** (sustain), **steepul** (staple).

It becomes **ei** in **ei** (aye), **clei** (clay), **hei** (hay), **hwei** (whey), **Mei** (May), **pei** (pay), **stei** (stay), **wei** (way), **jeil** (jail), **cheinj** (change), **rein** (rein), **teilur** (tailor).

It becomes **oa** in **loan** (lane), and **u** in **yull** (ale).

E.

English *e* is represented in A. by the same sound (often lengthened) in **bed**, **bred** (bred), **fed**, **fled**, **led**, **red** (read, *p. p.*), **sed** (said), **shed**, **left**, **beg**, **leg**, **plej** (pledge), **neck**, **peck**, **reck**, **bell**, **belt**, **delv**, **elder**, **els** (else), **fell**, **helth** (health), **held**, **help**, **melt**, **shell**, **tell**, **yell**, **yella** (yellow), **hemp**, **stem**, **den**, **en** (end), **glen**, **hen**, **hens** (hence), **lenth** (length), **men** (mend), **pen**, **pennie** (penny), **rent**, **sen** (send), **sens**, **sent**, **spen** (spend), **spent**, **ten**, **vent**, **best**, **dress**, **less**, **next**, **rent**, **fesh** (fetch), **bettur** (better), **dett** (debt), **lettur** (letter), **met**, **pet**, **set**, **yet**, **settul** (settle), **hedhur** (heather), **ledhur** (leather), **tedhur** (tether), **hevvie** (heavy).

E. *e* becomes **aa** in **dhan** (then), **hwan** (when), **wab** (web), **waal** (well, *n.*), **dwaal** (dwell), **hwaalp** (whelp), **swaal** (swell), **twaal** (twelve), **waalth** (wealth), **stap** (step), **waarsul** (wrestle), **wast** (west), **wat** (wet, *a.*), **falla** (fellow), **waddin** (wedding), **wadhur** (weather).

It becomes **ai** in **aij** (edge), **dhaim** (them), **dhair** (their or there), **airth** (earth), **dairth** (dearth), **airlie** (early), **airnist** (earnest), **egzairt** (exert), **lairn** (learn), **pairl** (pearl), **vairs** (verse), **braith** (breath), **daith** (death), **thraitun** (threaten), **laizhur** (leisure),

praizunt (present), **maimray** (memory), **praishus** (precious), **raijmunt** (regiment), **saicunt** (second).

In a number of words E. *e* becomes **ee** in A.: **breed** (bread), **deed** (dead), **dreed** (dread), **heed** (head), **spreed** (spread), **threed** (thread), **deef** (deaf), **freen** (friend), **weel** (well, *a.*), **deel** or **deevil** (devil), **weet** (wet, *v.*), **sweet** (sweat), **breest** (breast), **heevun** (heaven), **jeelee** (jelly).

E. *e* becomes **i** in **kist** (chest), **rid** (red), **ivvur** (ever), **nivvur** (never), **clivvur** (clever), **ivri** (every), **binsh** (bench), **tinnunt** (tenant), **twintie** (twenty), **injin** (engine), **hwidhur** (whether), **blissin** (blessing).

It becomes **oa** in **oanie** (any), and **u** in **munnie** (many), **dhum** (them), **hwun** (when), **dhur** (their and there), **wur** (were), **vurra** (very), **trummul** (tremble), **churri** (cherry).

Ee.

In many words E. *ee* is represented by the same sound in A., as in **bee** (be or bee), **fee**, **glee**, **hee** (he), **kee** (key), **mee** (me), **pee** (pea), **plee** (plea), **see** (see or sea), **shee** (she), **tee** (tea), **three**, **dhee** (thee), **wee** (we), **eech** (each), **reech** (reach), **teech** (teach), **breed**, **deed**, **feed**, **greed**, **heed**, **need**, **reed** (reed or read), **speed**, **weed**, **beef**, **breef** (brief), **cheef** (chief), **greef** (grief), **leef** (leaf), **theef** (thief), **cheek**, **reek**, **seek**, **speek** (speak), **week**, **eel**, **feel** (feel or field), **feent** (fiend), **heel**, **neel** (kneel), **leel** (leal), **meel** (meal), **reel**, **squeel**, **steel** (steel or steal), **hweel** (wheel), **dreem** (dream), **seem**, **steem** (steam), **streem** (stream), **been** (been or bean), **cleen** (clean), **green**, **keen**, **seen**, **utween** (between), **creep**, **deep**, **heep** (heap), **keep**, **sheep**, **sleep**, **weep**, **cheer**, **cleer** (clear), **deer** (deer and dear), **feer** (fear), **heer** (hear or here), **neer** (near), **peer**, **queer**, **sneer**, **speer** (spear), **steer**, **teer** (tear), **beest** (beast), **gees** (geese), **lees** (lease), **neest** (nearest), **pees** (piece and peace), **preest** (priest), **fleesh** (fleece), **eet** (eat), **bleet** (bleat), **cheet**, **feet**, **heet** (heat), **hweet** (wheat), **meet** (meet and meat), **sleet**, **sweet**, **heev** (heave), **sleev** (sleeve), **eezie** (easy), **cheez** (cheese), **pleez** (please), **teez** (tease), **screekh** (screech).

In a number of words E. *ee* becomes **ai** in A., as in **flay** (flea), **shaif** (sheaf), **dail** (deal), **rail** (real), **scaim** (scheme), **baird** (beard), **chaip** (cheap), **pairs** (pierce), **daisunt** (decent), **nait** (neat), **sait** (seat), **craitur** (creature), **raizun** (reason), **saizun** (season), **mustairius** (mysterious).

E. *ee* becomes **e** in **nerr** (near), **ei** in **lei** (lea), **i** in **blid** (bleed), **ow** in **lowp** (leap), and **u** in **dhur** (these).

I.

In many words E. *i* is represented by the same sound in A., as in **i** (in), **dich** (ditch), **rich, bid, did, if, lift, shift, stiff, kick, lick, nick, pick, thick, trick, pictur** (picture), **trill, simpul** (simple), **chin, din, shin, sin** (sin and since), **skin, thin, twin, bring, fling, ring, sing, spring, string, thing, ink, drink, sink, stink, think, insh** (inch), **lip, clip, dip, hip, rip, ship, sip, slip, strip, dhis** (this), **kiss, miss, mist, fish, wish, it** or **hit** (it), **bit, fit, sit, pith, iz** (is), **hiz** (his), **bizie** (busy), **fing-ur** (finger), **jipsie** (gipsy), **littul** (little), **prittie** (pretty), **ribbun** (ribbon), **rivvun** (riven), **rivvur** (river), **shivvur** (shiver), **sinnur** (sinner), **sistur** (sister), **timmur** (timber).

In a number of words there is a tendency to pronounce the short vowel as between **i** and **e**, some speakers making it almost the E. *e*: for instance, **fet** or **fit** (foot), **get** or **git** (get), **yet** or **yit** (yet), **desh** or **dish** (dish), **fesh** or **fish** (fish), **ken** or **kin** (know), **fefteen** or **fifteen** (fifteen), **feftie** or **fiftie** (fifty), **dennur** or **dinner** (dinner).

E. *i* is represented in a number of words by **ee** in A., as in **gee** (give), **wee** (with), **seek** (sick), **breeks** (breeches), **geen** (given), **preen** (pin), **keeng** (king), **geeg** (gig), **dreep** (drip), **leev** (live), **steer** (stir), **usteer** (astir), **feenish** (finish), **eemij** (image), **leekur** (liquor), **meenut** (minute), **peetie** (pity), **speerut** (spirit), **weeda** (widow), **weemin** (women), **mileeshie** (militia), **mischeevus** (mischievous), **exibeeshun** (exhibition), **purteeklur** (particular), **poazeeshun** (position).

More commonly E. *i* becomes **u** in A., as in **ull** (ill), **full** (fill), **jull** (gill), **hull** (hill), **kull** (kill), **mull** (mill), **stull** (still), **tull** (till), **wull** (will), **mulk** (milk), **sulk** (silk), **hult** (hilt), **kult** (kilt), **stult** (stilt), **um** or **hum** (him), **scum** (skim), **dunt** (dint), **grup** (grip), **hwup** (whip), **burd** (bird), **durt** (dirt), **furst** (first), **furm** (firm), **murth** (mirth), **sur** (sir), **sturk** (stirk), **gurl** (girl), **swurl** (swirl), **hwurl** (whirl), **twust** (twist), **wut** (wit), **wuch** (witch), **bursul** (bristle), **sullur** (silver), **sullie** (silly), **thrussul** (thistle), **hwuskay** (whisky), **hwuspur** (whisper), **hwussul** (whistle), **hwuttul** (whittle), **wuttie** (witty), **runkul** (wrinkle).

Some of these words are often pronounced with a vowel-sound between **i** and **u**.

E. *i* becomes **aa** in **qwat** (quit), **sax** or **sex** (six); and becomes **e** in **prent** (print), **stell** (still, *n.*), **kennul** (kindle), **therteen** (thirteen); **ei** in **Upreil** (April); and **oo** in **soom** (swim).

Ii.

In a number of words E. *ii* is represented by the same sound in A., as in **Ii** (ay=yes), **bii** (buy), **crii** (cry), **dii** (dye), **drii** (dry), **dhii** (thy), **fii** (fie), **lii** (lie), **mii** (my), **pii** (pie), **plii** (ply), **prii** (pry), **shii** (shy), **skii** (sky), **slii** (sly), **spii** (spy), **tii** (tie), **trii** (try), **rii** (wry), **biir** (byre), **fiiur** (fire), **miir** (mire), **siir** (sire), **tiird** (tired), **fiiv** (five), **priiz** (prize), **siiz** (size), **siith** (scythe).

More commonly E. *ii* becomes **ei** in A., as in **hwei** (why), **breid** (bride), **preid** (pride), **reid** (ride), **seid** (side), **teid** (tide), **weid** (wide), **leif** (life), **neif** (knife), **reif** (rife), **weif** (wife), **deik** (dyke), **leik** (like), **eil** (isle), **meil** (mile), **smeil** (smile), **steil** (style), **veil** (vile), **hweil** (while), **weil** (wild), **reim** (rhyme), **teim** (time), **dein** (dine), **fein** (fine), **kein** (kind), **mein** (mine or mind), **nein** (nine), **pein** (pine), **shein** (shine), **wein** (wine), **peint** (pint), **peip** (pipe), **reip** (ripe), **sheir** (shire), **eis** (ice), **deis** (dice), **meis** (mice), **neis** (nice), **preis** (price), **threis** (thrice), **weis** (wise), **speit** (spite), **hweit** (white), **dreiv** (drive), **streiv** (strive), **reiz** (rise), **beibul** (bible), **eidul** (idle), **teitul** (title), **suseiitie** (society).

In a few words E. *ii* becomes **ee**, as in **ee** (eye), **dee** (die), **lee** (lie), **flee** (fly), **slee** (sly), **cheel** (child), **Heelun** (Highland), **breer** (briar), **heekh** (high), **ubleej** (oblige); or **i**, as in **bi** (by), **blin** (blind), **fin** (find), **uhin** (behind), **brikht** (bright), **frikht** (fright), **likht** (light), **slikht** (slight), **mikht** (might), **nikht** (night), **rikht** (right), **sikht** (sight), **tikht** (tight); or **aa**, as in **A** (I), **ma** (my), **masel** (myself); or **e**, as in **fekht** (fight), **hekht** (height); or **ai**, as in **aidhur** (either), **naidhur** (neither), **qwait** (quiet), **airn** (iron).

O.

E. short *o* is, as a general rule, rounded into **oa** in A., as in **oa** (of), **oan** (on), **noa** (not), **joab** (job), **oad** (odd), **coad** (cod), **Goad** (God), **noad** (nod), **troad** (trod), **boag** (bog), **coak** (cock), **loak** (lock), **bloak** (block), **floak** (flock), **moak** (mock), **roak** (rock), **stoak** (stock), **Joan** (John), **scoan** (scone), **shoan** (shone), **foand** (fond), **stroang** (strong), **shoap** (shop), **stoap** (stop), **loard** (lord),

foarm (form), **stoarm** (storm), **coarn** (corn), **hoarn** (horn), **scoarn** (scorn), **thoarn** (thorn), **hoars** (horse), **soart** (sort), **shoart** (short), **spoart** (sport), **foarth** (forth), **noarth** (north), **loas** (loss), **moas** (moss), **toas** (toss), **coast** (cost), **froast** (frost), **loast** (lost), **shoat** (shot), **spoat** (spot), **troat** (trot), **froath** (froth), **moath** (moth), **scoarch** (scorch), **boax** (box), **foax** (fox), **Scoach** (Scotch), **Scoatlun** (Scotland), **oafun** (often), **boanie** (bonnie), **coalur** (collar), **coalay** (collie), **foalay** (folly), **hoalay** (holly), **poalish** (polish), **froalik** (frolic), **oanist** (honest), **oanur** (honour), **roabin** (robin), **scoalur** (scholar), **coalij** (college), **coatij** (cottage), **coatur** (cotter), **coanshuns** (conscience), **coanstunt** (constant), **coarnur** (corner), **foarust** (forest), **foartie** (forty), **Joardie** (Geordie), **goasup** (gossip), **hoarid** (horrid), **hoach-poach** (hotch-potch), **moadist** (modest), **moadul** (model), **noadul** (noddle), **toadul** (toddle), **toadie** (toddy), **moarnin** (morning), **dhu-moarn** (to-morrow), **noansuns** (nonsense), **oardur** (order), **oabjik** (object), **proamus** (promise), **roazut** (rosin), **soalum** (solemn), **coamplimunt** (compliment), **foartun** (fortune), **stoakin** (stocking).

In a number of words *o* becomes **aa**, especially when the vowel-sound is preceded or followed by a labial consonant-sound, as in **aff** (off), **aft** (oft), **sab** (sob), **swaan** (swan), **rang** (wrong), **tangz** (tongs), **ulang** (along), **sang** (song), **crap** (crop), **drap** (drop), **hap** (hop), **pat** (pot), **craft** (croft), **saft** (soft), **sqwaad** (squad), **waant** (want), **waash** (wash), **swaalla** (swallow), **qwaarie** (quarry), **qwaarul** (quarrel), **waarluk** (warlock), **qwaantiti** (quantity).

E. *o* becomes **aw** in **lawng** (long), **mawt** (malt), **sawt** (salt), **wawn** (wand), **wawnur** (wander); **ai** in **claith** (cloth), **laird** (lord), **gain** (gone); **e** in **het** (hot); **i** in **wiz** (was) and **hwit** (what); **ow** in **sowdhur** (solder); and **u** in **luj** (lodge), **fur** (for), **nur** (nor), **dug** (dog), **swurd** (sword), **buddie** (body), **bunnut** (bonnet), **lujinz** (lodgings), **furrin** (foreign), **furgoat** (forgot), **purrich** (porridge).

Oa.

In a number of words E. *oa* is represented by the same sound in A., as in **floa** (flow), **koa** (quoth), **shoa** (show), **sloa** (slow), **thoa** (though), **throa** (throw), **coach**, **choak** (choke), **cloak**, **foak** (folk), **joak** (joke), **poak** (poke), **yoak** (yoke), **coal**, **foal**, **hoal** (hole), **poal** (pole), **roam**, **droan** (drone), **boar**, **doar** (door), **roar**, **scoar** (score), **shoar** (shore), **snoar** (snore), **toar** (tore), **cloas** (close), **coast**, **poast** (post), **boat**, **coat**, **float**, **noat** (note), **roat** (wrote),

roav (rove), **droav** (drove, *n.*), **cloaz** (close, *v.*), **noaz** (nose), **roaz** (rose, *n.*), **ufoar** (before), **coazie** (cosy), **hoalie** (holy), **moamunt** (moment), **noabul** (nobul), **noatis** (notice), **noashun** (notion), **oanlie** (only), **oapun** (open), **soajur** (soldier), **stoarie** (story), **toakun** (token).

E. *oa* becomes **a** or **aa** in **na** (no), **brak** (broke), **spak** (spoke), and at the end of a number of words, such as **barra** (barrow), **elba** (elbow), **falla** (fellow), **halla** (hallow), **talla** (tallow), **erra** (arrow), **harra** (harrow), **hoala** (hollow), **marra** (marrow), **nerra** (narrow), **meena** (minnow), **soara** (sorrow), **swaala** (swallow), **weeda** (widow), **yella** (yellow), **pulla** (pillow), **tubacca** (tobacco), **Glesca** (Glasgow).

E. *oa* becomes **aw** in **aw** (owe), **blaw** (blow), **raw** (row, *n.*), **craw** (crow), **saw** (sow, *v.*), **snaw** (snow), **staw** (stole), **awl** or **awld** (old), **bawl** or **bawld** (bold), **cawl** or **cawld** (cold), **fawld** (fold), **hawld** (hold, *n.*), **gawn** (going), **hawd** (hold, *v.*).

E. *oa* becomes **ai** or **ay** in **fay** (foe), **gay** (go), **may** or **mair** (more), **nay** (no, *adj.*), **say** (so), **slay** (sloe), **tay** (toe), **way** (woe), **ain** (own, *adj.*), **aith** (oath), **taid** (toad), **hail** (whole), **kail** (cole), **caim** (comb), **faim** (foam), **haim** (home), **bain** (bone), **grain** (groan), **lain** or **ulain** (alone), **lainlie** (lonely), **main** (moan), **stain** (stone), **raip** (rope), **saip** (soap), **sair** (sore), **flair** (floor), **hairs** (hoarse), **maist** (most), **baith** (both), **laith** (loath), **claiz** (clothes), **draiv** (drove, *v.*) **thraiv** (throve), **laikh** (low), **laid** (load), **laif** (loaf), **raiz** (rose, *v.*).

E. *oa* becomes **ee** in **reest** (roast), **cleedin** (clothing); **oo** in **shoo** (sew), **poor** (pour), **coors** (coarse or course), **coort** (court), **cootur** (coulter), **shoodhur** (shoulder); **ow** in **bow** (bow), **grow** (grow), **how** (hoe), **now** (knoll), **pow** (poll), **tow** (tow), **trow** (trow), **owr** (over), **fowur** (four), **bowl** (bowl), **sowl** (soul), **gowd** (gold), **howp** (hope), **cowt** (colt), **smowt** (smolt), **pownie** (pony), **bowstur** (bolster); **i** in **dinna** (don't); and **u** in **murn** (mourn).

Oi or Oy.

E. *oi* or *oy* generally becomes **ei** in A., as in **eil** (oil), **beil** (boil), **keil** (coil), **meil** (moil), **speil** (spoil), **teil** (toil), **jein** (join), **kein** (coin), **jeint** (joint), **peint** (point), **veis** (voice), **keit** (quoit), **jeinur** (joiner). It remains **oy** in **boy**, **toy**—pronounced long like **boaay**, **toaay**—becomes **ee** in **heez** (hoist), and **oo** in **poozhun** (poison).

Oo.

E. *oo* is, in a few words, represented by the same sound in A., as in **oo** (woo or wool), **bloo** (blew), **floo** (flew), **droo** (drew), **dyoo**

(dew), **foo** (full), **fyoo** (few), **nyoo** (new), **poo** (pull), **roo** (rue), **scroo** (screw), **troo** (true), **throo** (threw or through), **yoo** (you), **spyoo** (spew), **vyoo** (view), **cood** (could), **cook**, **took**, **rool** (rule), **room**, **moov** (move), **soodh** (soothe), **stoop**.

In some other Scotch dialects E. *oo* becomes a sound like the French *eu* in *peu*, generally represented by **ui**, but this sound does not now exist in Central Ayrshire. There E. *oo* often becomes simply **i**, or at the end of a word or before the sound **r** or **z** often becomes **ay** or **ai**. For example, it becomes **i** in **gid** (good), **fid** (food), **mid** (mood), **rid** (rood), **shid** (should), **stid** (stood), **wid** (would), **rif** (roof), **prif** (proof), **kill** (cool), **fill** (fool), **pill** (pool), **skill** (school), **still** (stool), **blim** (bloom), **Jin** (June), **min** (moon), **shin** (soon), **shin** (shoes), **spin** (spoon), **tin** (tune), **giss** (goose), **fit** (foot), **pit** (put), **rit** (root), **brit** (brute), **shit** (shoot), **sit** (soot or suit).

It becomes **ay** or **ai** in **day** (do), **tay** (to or too), **shay** (shoe), **bray** (brew, *n.*), **blay** (blue), **mair** (moor), **pair** (poor), **shair** (sure), **chaiz** (choose), **maizik** (music), **ubaiz** (abuse, *v.*), **excaiz** (excuse, *v.*), **rifaiz** (refuse, *v.*).

It becomes **u** in **buss** (bush), **yur** (your), **yursel** (yourself), **luk** (look), **bull** (bull), **bullut** (bullet), **full-lie** (fully), **buchur** (butcher), **wummun** (woman); **yu** in **byuk** (book), **hyuk** (hook), **nyuk** (nook), **shyuk** (shook); **aw** in **twaw** (two), **hwaw** (who), **hwawz** (whose); **ee** in **teeth** (tooth)—**ei** in **jeis** (juice)—**oa** in **boazum** (bosom); and **ow** in **chow** (chew), **yow** (ewe), **lows** (loose), **lowz** (loosen).

Ow.

E. *ou* or *ow* generally becomes **oo** in A., as in **boo** (bow), **broo** (brow), **coo** (cow), **hoo** (how), **moo** or **mooth** (mouth), **noo** (now), **ploo** (plough), **soo** (sow), **dhoo** (thou), **voo** (vow), **cooch** (couch), **pooch** (pouch), **crood** (crowd), **lood** (loud), **prood** (proud), **fool** (fowl or foul), **broon** (brown), **croon** (crown), **doon** (down), **roon** (round), **soon** (sound), **toon** (town), **coont** (count), **oor** (our and hour), **coor** (cower), **floor** (flour and flower), **poor** (power), **scoor** (scour), **soor** (sour), **shoor** (shower), **toor** (tower), **hoos** (house), **loos** (louse), **moos** (mouse), **oot** (out), **doot** (doubt), **shoot** (shout), **cloot** (clout), **stoot** (stout), **snoot** (snout), **spoot** (spout), **troot** (trout), **drooth** (drought), **sooth** (south), **coonsul** (counsel),

poodhur (powder), **uboot** (about), **accoont** (account), **umoont** (amount).

E. *ou* becomes **aa** in **faa** (found), and **u** in **pun** (pound-weight—'pound' in money is **pown**), **clud** (cloud), **grun** (ground).

U.

In many words E. *u* is represented by the same sound in A., as in **tuch** (touch), **bud**, **snuff**, **stuff**, **hug**, **jug**, **snug**, **tyug** (tug), **juj** (judge), **dyuk** (duck), **dull**, **cum** (come), **hum**, **sum** (some), **fun**, **gun**, **sun** (sun and son), **brunt** (burnt), **hunt**, **dung**, **hung**, **strung**, **stung**, **sunk**, **tung** (tongue), **yung** (young), **up**, **cup**, **fur** (furrow), **wurd** (word), **wurk** (work *v.*), **wurm** (worm), **curl**, **burn**, **turn**, **wurrie** (worry), **curs** (curse), **nurs** (nurse), **purs** (purse), **hurt**, **wurth** (worth), **brust** (burst), **crust**, **dust**, **trust**, **but**, **hut**, **buttur** (butter), **cuntra** (country), **hung-ur** (hunger), **luvvur** (lover), **muckul** (much), **murdur** (murder), **smuggul** (smuggle), **tummul** (tumble), **unkul** (uncle).

E. *u* becomes **aa** in **umang** (among), **rash** (rush *n.*), **wark** (work *n.*), **warst** (worst)—**aw** in **wawr** (worse), **wawrl** (world)—**ai** in **yay** (one *adj.*), **nain** (none), **naything** (nothing)—**i** in **sic** (such), **blid** (blood), **kid** (cud), **yin** (one *num.*), **yins** (once), **din** (done), **rin** (run), **ubin** (above), **tip** (tup), **kirk** (church), **kirn** (churn), **jist** (just), **nit** (nut), **diz** (does), **dizn** (dozen), **kizn** (cousin), **idhur** (other or udder), **bridhur** (brother), **midhur** (mother), **simmur** (summer), **stibbul** (stubble)—**oa** in **coarnul** (colonel), **oavun** (oven)—**oo** in **doo** (dove), **loo** (love), **book** (bulk), **sook** (suck), **thoom** (thumb), **ploom** (plum), **doobul** (double), **soopul** (supple)—and **ow** in **sowp** (sup *n.*).

Indistinct Vowel Sounds.

As in E., there is a strong tendency in A. to shorten the vowel-sound in an unstressed word or syllable, with the result that the sound becomes indistinct, and it is difficult to say whether it is better represented by a short **a**, **e**, **i**, or **u**. The commonest of these short vowels is **u**, pronounced as in the E. words 'sun', 'nut', 'rub', which seems to be the vowel-sound which can be pronounced with the least effort of the vocal organs. A number of short words, frequently used, are generally pronounced in rapid

speech with the u-sound, though some of them have a different vowel-sound when they are emphasized. Examples:

E.		A.	
Written	*Spoken*	*Stressed*	*Unstressed*
a	*a*	**u**	**u**
an	*an*	**un**	**un**
and	*and*	**un**	**un**
the	*dhe*	**dhu**	**dhu**
him	*him*	**him**	**hum, um**
her	*her*	**hur**	**hur, ur**
them	*dhem*	**dhaim**	**dhum**
their	*dhair*	**dhair**	**dhur**
there	*dhair*	**dhair**	**dhur**
your	*yoor*	**yoor**	**yur**
that	*dhat*	**dhat**	**dhut, ut**
then	*dhen*	**dhan**	**dhun**
when	*hwen*	**hwan**	**hwun**
man	*man*	**man**	**mun**
are	*ar*	**ar**	**ur**
know	*noa*	**ken, kain**	**kin**
of	*ov*	**oa**	**u**
kind of	*kiind ov*	**kein oa**	**kinna**

In a number of words some speakers have a tendency to use the short **i**, and others the short **u**. Ex. **wiz** or **wuz** (was)—**hiz** or **huz** (has)—**wid** or **wud** (would)—**win** or **wun** (wind).

In other words some speakers use **i**, others **e** or a sound between the two. Ex. **fish** or **fesh** (fish)—**dish** or **desh** (dish)—**fifteen** or **fefteen** (fifteen)—**fiftie** or **feftie** (fifty)—**if** or **ef** (if)—**sistur** or **sestur** (sister)—**hiv** or **hev** (have)—**fit** or **fet** (foot)—**dinnur** or **dennur** (dinner)—**sax**, **six**, or **sex** (six).

Many words end in a short vowel-sound, generally spelt by me **ie**, which is sometimes a short **i**, but with a tendency to make it either a short **ay** or a short **ee**. The difference often becomes noticeable when the vowel is lengthened, as in calling out a name or in singing. The tendency to make it **ee** is most marked when the preceding vowel-sound is **ee**. Ex. **buddee** (body)—**Jeenee** (Janey)—**Teenee** (Christina)—**Beenee** (Robina)—but **boanay** (pretty)—**Chairlay** (Charlie)—**Joanay** (Johnnie)—**Wullay** (Willy)—**Sallay** (Sally).

The short negative at the end of a verb, corresponding to the E. *n't*, is generally pronounced as a short **nay**, with a tendency among some speakers to pronounce it **na**. Ex. **arnay** or **arna**

(aren't)—**iznay** or **izna** (isn't)—**cannay** or **canna** (can't)—**winnay** or **winna** (won't)—**munnay** or **munna** (mustn't)—**dinnay** or **dinna** (don't).

STRESS ON SYLLABLES

In almost all words in A. the stress (emphasis) comes on the same syllable as in E. Exceptions are:

E.		A.
Written	*Spoken*	
envy	*énvy*	**enviĭ**
cravat	*cravát*	**grávut**
mattress	*máttress*	**matréss**
April	*Aipril*	**Upreĭl**
mischief	*mischif*	**mischeéf**
mischievous	*mischivus*	**mischéevus**
soirée	*swári*	**surrée**
committee	*comíttee*	**coámitee**
magazine	*magazéen*	**mággizeen**
massacre	*mássacur*	**masáccur**
covenanter	*cúvinantur*	**cuvinántur**
comfortable	*cúmfurtubul*	**cumfórtubul**
inventory	*ínventuri*	**invénturie**

BURNS'S SYSTEM OF SPELLING

In spelling Scotch words Burns is by no means consistent, as he in some cases spells the same word in two or three different ways. Like other writers of dialect, he bases his spelling on the spelling of the corresponding English word, sometimes leaving the Scotch word exactly as it is spelt in English, although it may be pronounced differently, and sometimes making a change in the English spelling, to indicate that the Scotch pronunciation is different from the English ; for instance, by omitting a letter in the English spelling, and by calling attention to the omission by a mark of elision. His method will be understood from the following examples, taken from the first edition of his Poems printed at Kilmarnock in 1786.

ELISION AND ADDITION OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Pronunciation in Ayrshire	*Burns's Spelling*	*English*
un	an'—and	*and*
hawn	han'—hand	*hand*
lawn	lan'	*land*
stawn	stan'	*stand*
freen	frien'—friend	*friend*
kein	kin'—kind	*kind*
mein	min'—mind	*mind*
wun	win'—wind	*wind*
roon	roon—roun'—round	*round*
Lunnun	Lon'on	*London*
wunnuk	winnock	*window*
waarun	warran	*warrant*
wawrl	worl'	*world*
aw	a'	*all*
baw	ba'	*ball*
caw	ca'	*call*
faw	fa'	*fall*
haw	ha'	*hall*
waw	wa'	*wall*
sawt	saut	*salt*
faws	fause	*false*
fawt	faut	*fault*
hawd	haud	*hold*
oo	woo'	*wool*

Pronunciation in Ayrshire	*Burns's Spelling*	*English*
oa	o'—of	*of*
hay	hae—have	*have*
gee	gie—give	*give*
geen	gi'en	*given*
owr	owre	*over*
deel	deil	*devil*
hairst	hairst	*harvest*
een	ev'n	*even*
hursel	hersel	*herself*
koa	quo'—quoth	*quoth*
tain	taen—ta'en	*taken*
moo	mou'—mouth	*mouth*
wee or **wi**	wi'—with	*with*
claiz	claise	*clothes*
fay	frae	*from*
may	mae	*more*
wawr	waur	*worse*
sin	sin'—since	*since*
rattun	ratton	*rat*
preen	preen	*pin*
laivruk	lav'rock	*lark*
twaw	twa	*two*
hwaw	wha	*who*

In the heading of his Glossary Burns says: 'The terminations (of the verb) may be thus known: the participle present, instead of *ing*, ends in the Scotch dialect in *an* or *in*; in *an*, particularly when the verb is composed of the participle present, and any of the tenses of the auxiliary *to be*. The past time and participle past are usually made by shortening the *ed* into *'t*.' But in Ayrshire at the present day no distinction of sound is made between the termination of the present participle and that of the verbal noun, both ending in **in** (sometimes in both cases pronounced between that sound and **un**). Burns himself, in his first edition, does not adhere closely to the above rule. Though he often spells the present participle with the termination *an*, he as often spells it *in* or *ing*. In his later editions he drops the distinction, and spells both the present participle and the verbal noun as ending in *in*, or in the English *ing*, although in all Scotch dialects it is pronounced **in** or **un**, not *ing*. Similarly, he spells **herrin** (herring) 'herrin', **moarnin** (morning) 'mornin'.

When a word has in A. the aspirated guttural sound **kh**, and the corresponding E. word is spelt with *gh* (usually either not pronounced or pronounced as *f*), Burns gives the word its E. spelling, and leaves it to be understood that the Scotch pronunciation of the *gh* is the rough aspirate, which I spell **kh**, to distinguish it from **ch**, representing the sound *ch*, as in 'church'. Examples are **heekh** (high), **sikh** (sigh), **inyukh** (enough), **rikht** (right), **brikht** (bright), **likht** (light), **mikht** (might), **nikht** (night), **sikht** (sight), **broakht** (brought), **foakht** (fought), **noakht** (nought), **thoakht** (thought), **lakh** (laugh). Where there is no *gh* in the E. word he spells this sound *ch* or *gh*, for example, **screekh**, B. scriech or scriegh (*screech*), **dreekh**, B. driegh (*tedious*), **ubeekh**, B. abiegh (*aloof*), **hawkh**, B. haugh (*holm*), **sawkh**, B. saugh (*willow*), **dikht**, B. dight (*wipe*), **toakhur**, B. tocher (*dowry*).

Burns makes no distinction in the spelling of the two different sounds spelt with *th* in E., such as (1) **thick**, **thin**, **think**, **thing**, and (2) **dhu** (the), **dhee** (thee), **dhaim** (them), **dhis** (this), **dhan** (then).

Curiously enough, although in A. 'one' *num.* is pronounced **yin**, 'once' **yins**, and 'one' *adj.* **yay**, Burns spells them 'ane', 'ance', and 'ae'.

Spelling of Vowel Sounds.

Aa.

The long vowel-sound **aa** is much more common in A. than in E. When the corresponding E. word is spelt with the letter *a*, Burns does not usually alter the E. spelling, although the sound may be greatly altered, e. g. **aar** (B. are), **baak** (back), **waant** (want), **waatur** (water). Where however *a* is pronounced *ai* in E., the attention of the reader being drawn to this pronunciation by the addition in E. of a mute *e* at the end of the word, then, if the corresponding vowel in A. is pronounced **aa**, Burns sometimes does, and sometimes does not, mark the change of sound by omitting the mute *e*, e. g. **caam** (B. cam or came), **maak** (B. mak or make), **taak** (B. tak or take). When a word pronounced in A. with **aa** is spelt in E. with *e*, *ea*, *i*, *y*, *o*, *ou*, *ow*, or *u*, Burns sometimes does, and sometimes does not, mark the change by spelling the word with *a*, e. g. **dhaan** (B. than or then), **dwaal** (B. dwell), **twaal** (B. twal, E. twelve), **waalth** (B. wealth), **waat** (B. wat, E. wet), **waast** (B. west), **hwaalp** (B. whalp, E. whelp), **faala** (B. fellow)—**qwaat** (B. quat, E. quit), **saax** (B. sax, E. six)—**vurraa** (B. vera, E. very)—**ma** (B. my)—**aaf** (B. aff, E. off), **aaft** (B. aft, E. oft), **naa** (B. na, E. no), **raang** (B. wrang, E. wrong), **laang** (B. lang, E. long), **saang** (B. sang or song), **umaang** (B. amang, E. among), **craap** (B. crap, E. crop), **paat** (B. pat, E. pot), **draap** (B. drap, E. drop), **waark** (B. wark, E. work), **waarst** (B. warst, E. worst), **saaft** (B. saft, E. soft), **braak** (B. brak, E. broke), **spaak** (B. spak, E. spoke), **haara** (B. harrow), **soara** (B. sorrow), **weeda** (B. widow), **yella** (B. yellow)—**faan** (B. fan or fand, E. found)—**rash** (B. rash, E. rush).

Aw.

When a word has in A. the sound **aw**, and the corresponding word in E. has a similar vowel-sound, spelt with *a*, *au*, or *aw*, Burns usually adheres to the E. spelling of the vowel, e. g. **aw** (B. a', E. all), **baw** (B. ba', E. ball), **caw** (B. ca', E. call), **smaw** (B. sma', E. small), **law** (B. law), **saw** (B. saw), **fawr** (B. far), **stawr** (B. star), **bawrn** (B. barn), **hawf** (B. half), **cawf** (B. calf), **wawk** (B. walk), **hawn** (B. han' or hand), **lawn** (B. lan', E. land), **lawd** (B. lad). Sometimes, however, he spells the sound **au**, e. g.

dawr (B. daur, E. dare), **wawk** (B. wauk, E. wake), **sawt** (B. saut, E. salt).

Where the corresponding E. word is spelt with *ai* or *ay*, *e*, *o*, or *ow*, Burns sometimes does, and sometimes does not, mark the change of pronunciation by spelling the A. word with *a*, *au*, or *aw*, e. g. **uwaw** (B. awa or away), **hwaw** (B. wha, E. who), **twaw** (B. twa, E. two), **hwawr** (B. where), **sawnt** (B. saunt, E. saint)—**blaw** (B. blaw, E. blow), **craw** (B. craw, E. crow), **snaw** (B. snaw, E. snow), **awl** or **awld** (B. auld, E. old), **cawl** or **cawld** (B. cauld, E. cold), **gawn** (B. gaun, E. going), **hawd** (B. haud, E. hold), **wawr** (B. waur, E. worse).

Ai or Ay.

When a word pronounced in A. with the vowel-sound **ai** or **ay** is similarly pronounced in E. or is spelt in E. with *a*, *ai*, or *ay*, *e*, *ea*, *ei*, or *ie*, Burns usually adheres to the E. spelling, although the sound in A. may be different from the sound in E., e. g. **air**, **airm** (B. arm), **cairt** (B. cart), **pairt** (B. part), **yaird** (B. yard), **lairj** (B. large), **faidhur** (B. father), **maistur** (B. master), **aipul** (B. apple), **day**, **may**, **say**, **naim** (B. name), **cair** (B. care), **hair** (B. hair or hare), **lait** (B. late), **vairs** (B. verse), **daith** (B. death), **airth** (B. earth), **lairn** (B. learn), **laizhur** (B. leisure), **rail** (B. real), **dail** (B. deal), **baird** (B. beard), **chaip** (B. cheap), **fairs** (B. fierce), **pairs** (B. pierce), **daisunt** (B. decent), **nait** (B. neat), **sait** (B. seat), **craitur** (B. creature), **raizun** (B. reason), **aidhur** (B. either), **naidhur** (B. neither). Exceptions are: **hay** (B. hae, E. have), **naig** (B. naig, E. nag).

When, however, the word is pronounced in A. with **ai** or **ay**, and is spelt in E. with *o*, *oe*, *oa*, or *au*, Burns generally spells it with *ae* or *ai*, or *a* with a mute *e* after the following consonant, e. g. **fay** (B. fae or foe), **gay** (B. gae or go), **may** (B. mae' or mair, E. more), **nay** (B. nae, E. no *adj.*), **say** (B. sae, E. so), **slay** (B. slae, E. sloe), **way** (B. wae, E. woe), **aith** (B. aith, E. oath), **braid** (B. braid, E. broad), **hail** (B. hale, E. whole), **faim** (B. faem, E. foam), **haim** (B. hame, E. home), **bain** (B. bane, E. bone), **stain** (B. stane, E. stone), **raip** (B. raep, E. rope), **sair** (B. sair, E. sore), **maist** (B. maist, E. most), **baith** (B. baith, E. both), **claiz** (B. claes, E. clothes), **dhay** (B. thae, E. those), **yay** (B. ae, E. one *adj.*), **nain** (B. nane, E. none), **naything** (B. naething, E. nothing), **painsh** (B. painch, E. paunch).

When a word pronounced in A. with **ai** or **ay** is pronounced in E. with *oo*, Burns generally follows the E. spelling, e. g. **day** (B. do), **tay** (B. to or too), **shay** (B. shoe), **pair** (B. poor), **mair** (B. moor), **shair** (B. sure), **chaiz** (B. choose), **maizik** (B. music), **ubaiz** (B. abuse *v.*).

E.

When a word pronounced in A., with the vowel-sound **e**, is spelt in E. with *e*, *ea*, *a*, *ai*, or *a* followed by a mute vowel after a consonant, Burns usually adopts the E. spelling, although it may give no indication of a difference in the pronunciation between A. and E., e. g. **fed**, **led**, **left**, **leg**, **neck**, **fell**, **tell**, **sent**, **ten**, **helth** (B. health), **hedhur** (B. heather), **ledhur** (B. leather), **ert** (B. art), **cherm** (B. charm), **fermur** (B. farmer), **hert** (B. heart), **herth** (B. hearth), **sterv** (B. starve), **gled** (B. glad), **gless** (B. glass), **bress** (B. brass), **thenk** (B. thank), **eftur** (B. after), **gedhur** (B. gather), **hemmur** (B. hammer), **em** (B. aim), **gem** (B. game), **feth** (B. faith), **brek** (B. break), **dentie** (B. dainty), **fent** (B. faint), **leddie** (B. lady).

When a word pronounced in A. with the vowel-sound **e** is spelt in E. with *i* or *o*, Burns generally spells it with **e**, e. g. **prent** (B. prent, E. print), **stell** (B. stell, E. still *n.*), **fekht** (B. fecht, E. fight), **het** (B. het, E. hot).

Ee.

When a word pronounced in A. with **ee** is spelt in E. with *ee*, *ea*, *e*, *ey*, or *ie*, Burns generally spells it as in E., although the pronunciation in A. may be different from that in E., e. g. **bee**, **fee**, **see**, **three**, **bee** (B. be), **hee** (B. he), **mee** (B. me), **shee** (B. she), **see** (B. sea), **tee** (B. tea), **deed**, **greed**, **weed**, **beef**, **been**, **seen**, **sheep**, **sweet**, **eech** (B. each), **reech** (B. reach), **neer** (B. near), **eet** (B. eat), **heet** (B. heat), **breed** (B. bread), **deed** (B. dead), **heed** (B. head), **breest** (B. breast), **weer** (B. wear), **sweer** (B. swear), **kee** (B. key), **cheef** (B. chief), **greef** (B. grief), **pees** (B. piece), **freen** (B. frien, E. friend), **dee** (B. die), **lee** (B. lie).

Exceptions are: **weel** (B. weel, E. well), **deel** (B. deil, E. devil), **ee** (B. e'e, E. eye).

When a word pronounced in A. with **ee** is spelt in E. with *a*, *i*, or *y*, Burns generally spells it with **ee**, or **ie**, e. g. **bleez** (B. bleeze, E. blaze), **meer** (B. meere, E. mare), **neebur** (B. neebor, E. neigh-

bour), **gee** (B. gie, E. give), **geen** (B. gien, E. given), **preen** (B. preen, E. pin), **usteer** (B. asteer, E. astir), **dreep** (B. dreep, E. drip), **slee** (B. slee, E. sly), **breer** (B. brier, E. briar).

Exceptions are: **weemin** (B. women), **keeng** (B. king), **weeda** (B. widow), **peetee** (B. pity), **leev** (B. live).

Ei.

The vowel-sound **ei**, not found in E. as pronounced by educated people in the south of England, is common in A., often taking the place of *ii*. Where in E. this sound is spelt with *i* or *y* followed by a consonant and a mute *e*, Burns adopts the E. spelling, e. g. **breid** (B. bride), **heid** (B. hide), **leif** (B. life), **weif** (B. wife), **deik** (B. dyke), **meil** (B. mile), **teim** (B. time), **fein** (B. fine), **mein** (B. mine), **nein** (B. nine), **peip** (B. pipe), **meis** (B. mice), **weis** (B. wise), **hweit** (B. white), **beibul** (B. bible).

Where **ei** in A. occurs in a word spelt in E. with *ay*, *oi*, or *ui*, Burns retains the E. spelling, e. g. **ei** (B. aye), **clei** (B. clay), **hei** (B. hay), **pei** (B. pay), **stei** (B. stay), **wei** (B. way), **eil** (B. oil), **beil** (B. boil), **meil** (B. moil), **teil** (B. toil), **jein** (B. join), **peint** (B. point), **veis** (B. voice), **jeis** (B. juice).

I.

When a word pronounced in A. with **i** is spelt in E. with *i* or *e*, Burns follows the E. spelling, e. g. **rich**, **did**, **kick**, **thick**, **chin**, **thin**, **ring**, **sing**, **thing**, **think**, **dip**, **ship**, **it**, **sit**, **iz** (B. is), **hiz** (B. his), **rid** (B. red), **ivvur** (B. ever), **nivvur** (B. never), **ivri** (B. ev'ry), **binsh** (B. bench), **tinnunt** (B. tenant), **blissin** (B. blessin), **blin** (B. blind), **brikht** (B. bright), **likht** (light), **nikht** (B. night), **sikht** (B. sight).

When a word pronounced in A. with **i** is spelt in E. with *a*, *o*, or *u*, Burns spells it with *i*, e. g. **hing** (B. hing, E. hang), **fit** (B. fit, E. foot), **pit** (B. pit, E. put), **rin** (B. rin, E. run), **sic** (B. sic, E. such), **nit** (B. nit, E. nut), **kirk** (B. kirk, E. church), **kirn** (B. kirn, E. churn), **bridhur** (B. brither, E. brother), **midhur** (B. mither, E. mother), **idhur** (B. ither, E. other), **simmur** (B. simmer, E. summer), **stibbul** (B. stibble, E. stubble), **dizn** (B. diz'n, E. dozen); but he spells **wid** as in E. 'would'—**yin** (E. one), 'ane'; **yins** (E. once), 'ance'.

When a word pronounced in A. with the sound i represents

a word pronounced in E. with the sound *oo*, or represents a word pronounced in other Scotch dialects with the sound of the French *eu* in *peu* (which I spell **ui**), Burns generally follows the E. spelling or spells it with *oo*, but sometimes with *ui* or with *u* followed by a mute *e* after a consonant, e. g. **mid** (B. mood), **rid** (B. rood), **stid** (B. stood), **min** (B. moon), **shin** (B. soon), **gid** (B. guid or gude), **kist** (B. coost, E. cast), **kif** (B. coof, E. fool), **lif** (B. loof, E. palm), **hil** (B. hool, E. skin), **clit** (B. cloot, E. hoof), **tim** (B. toom, E. empty), **shin** (B. shoon, E. shoes), **ubin** (B. aboon, E. above), **tip** (B. toop, E. ram). He also spells **shid** 'should' as in E.

Ii.

When a word pronounced in A. with ii has the same vowel-sound in E., Burns follows the E. spelling, e. g. **Ii** (B. I, *pron.* Ay *interj.*), **bii** (B. buy), **crii** (B. cry), **dii** (B. dye), **drii** (B. dry), **lii** (B. lie), **mii** (B. my), **pii** (B. pie), **tii** (B. tie), **trii** (B. try), **biir** (B. byre), **flir** (B. fire), **miir** (B. mire), **tiird** (B. tir'd), **fliv** (B. five), **siiz** (B. size).

O.

In the few words in A. in which the sound **o** is spelt *o* in the corresponding word in E., Burns retains the E. spelling of the sound, e. g. **or, nor, yon, uyont** (B. ayont, E. beyond). The short sound **o** so common in E. is rarely heard in A., its place being taken by the longer **aw**, or by the rounded **oa** sound.

Oa.

When a word pronounced in A. with the sound of **oa** has the same vowel-sound in E., Burns follows the E. spelling, e. g. **floa** (B. flow), **koa** (B. quo', E. quoth), **shoa** (B. show), **thoa** (B. tho'), **foak** (B. folk), **joak** (B. joke), **yoak** (B. yoke), **doar** (B. door), **roar** (B. roar), **toar** (B. tore), **boat, noaz** (B. nose), **oanlie** (B. only), **oapun** (B. open), **noashun** (B. notion). He also follows the E. spelling in several words containing the letters *ought*, although the sound in E. is *aut* and in A. is **oakht**, e. g. **broakht** (B. brought), **foakht** (B. fought), **noakht** (B. nought), **soakht** (B. sought), **thoakht** (B. thought)—and in the many words pronounced with *oa* in A. and with *o* in E., e. g. **oa** (B. o', E. of), **oan** (B. on), **oad** (B. odd), **Goad** (B. God), **loak** (B. lock), **foand** (B. fond), **coarn** (B. corn), **hoars** (B. horse), **soart** (B. sort), **noarth** (B. north), **froast**

(B. frost), **moath** (B. moth), **roabin** (B. robin), **coaluj** (B. college), **foarust** (B. forest), **moarnin** (B. mornin, E. morning), **oardur** (B. order), **proamis** (B. promise).

When a word pronounced in A. with **oa** is spelt in E. with *a*, Burns generally spells it with *oa* or *o*, e. g. **loan** (B. loan, E. lane), **oanie** (B. onie, E. any). He spells **boanie** (E. bonny) 'bonie'.

Oo.

In words which in A. and in E. have the same vowel-sound of **oo**, Burns generally follows the E. spelling of the vowel-sound, e. g. **oo** (B. woo', E. wool—or B. woo, E. woo), **droo** (B. drew), **dyoo** (B. dew or due), **fyoo** (B. few), **nyoo** (B. new), **scroo** (B. screw), **troo** (B. true), **yoo** (B. you), **cood** (B. could), **cook** (B. cook), **moov** (B. move), **yooth** (B. youth)—but he spells **foo** (E. full) 'fou' or 'fu', and **poo** (E. pull) 'pou'.

He generally also follows the E. spelling in the many words which in A. are pronounced with the sound of *oo*, and in E. with the sound of *ou* or *ow*, and so spelt in E., e. g. **broo** (B. brow), **coo** (B. cow), **hoo** (B. how), **noo** (B. now), **ploo** (B. plough), **soo** (B. sow *n.*), **dhoo** (B. thou), **lood** (B. loud), **prood** (B. proud), **broon** (B. brown), **roon** (B. roun' or roon, E. round), **soon** (B. sound), **oor** (B. our or hour), **floor** (B. flower), **poor** (B. pour or pow'r), **soor** (B. sour), **hoos** (B. house), **moos** (B. mouse), **oot** (B. out), **sooth** (B. south), **uboot** (B. about). But he spells **doon** (E. down) 'doon', **crood** (E. crowd) 'crood' or 'croud', and **soopul** (E. supple) 'souple'.

Ow.

In the few words which in A. are pronounced with the vowel-sound **ow**, Burns generally spells it with *ow* or *owe*, e. g. **pow** (B. pow, E. poll), **now** (B. knowe, E. knoll), **thow** (B. thowe, E. thaw), **thowlus** (B. thowless, E. thewless), **lowp** (B. lowp, E. leap), **grow** (B. grow, E. grow pronounced *groa*), **row** (B. rowe, E. roll), **tow** (B. tow, E. tow pronounced *toa*), **trow** (B. trow, E. trow pronounced *troa*), **owr** (B. owre, E. over), **fowur** (B. four, E. four pronounced *foar*), **bowl** (B. bowl, E. bowl pronounced *boal*), **sowl** (B. soul, E. soul pronounced *soal*), **gowd** (B. gowd, E. gold), **pownie** (B. pownie, E. pony), **chow** (B. chow, E. chew), **yow** (B. yowe, E. ewe), **lowz** (B. lowse, E. loosen), **sowp** (B. sowp, E. sup).

U.

When a word is pronounced in A. with the vowel-sound **u**, Burns generally follows the E. spelling, although the sound may be different, e. g. **bud, snuff, hug, snug, luck, fun, sun** (B. sun or son), **dung, up, burn, but, dust, cum** (B. come), **sum** (B. some), **wurd** (B. word), **wurm** (B. worm), **wurth** (B. worth), **luvvur** (B. lover), **tuch** (B. touch), **tung** (B. tongue), **yung** (B. young), **yur** (B. your), **u** (B. a *indef. art.*), **un** (B. an' or and), **wur** (B. were), **vurraa** (B. vera), **trummul** (B. tremble), **hwun** (B. when), **dhum** (B. them), **ull** (B. ill), **jull** (B. gill), **hull** (B. hill), **tull** (B. till), **mulk** (B. milk), **um** or **hum** (B. him), **durt** (B. dirt), **sturk** (B. stirk), **sullur** (B. siller, E. silver), **wut** (B. wit), **hwuskay** (B. whisky), **hwussul** (B. whistle), **luk** (B. look).

He does however spell **yull** (E. ale) 'yill', **munnie** (E. many) 'monie', **dhur** (E. these) 'thir', **byuk** (E. book) 'beuk', **nyuk** (E. nook) 'neuk', and **pun** (E. pound) 'pund'.

GRAMMAR

NOUNS

Formation of Nouns.

Diminutives, expressive of smallness, endearment or contempt, are very commonly formed from other nouns by adding the sound **i** (spelt by me **ie**) to the original noun, e.g. **aantie** (aunt), **burnie** (brooklet), **grannie** (grandmother), **lammie** (lamb), **lassie** (girl), **shoapie** (shop), **yairdie** (garden), **yowie** (ewe), **duggie** (dog), **lawdie** (lad). There is a tendency to pronounce this sound like a short **ay** or **ee**.

The effect of the diminutive is often enhanced by prefixing **wee** (little) or **wee bit**. Ex. **A wee lassie** (a little girl)—**a wee bit shoapie** (a tiny shop).

A similar termination added to an adjective means a person or object possessing the quality expressed by the adjective. Ex. **daaftie** (idiotic person), **dummie** (dumb person), **deefie** (deaf person), **deerie** (darling), **sweetie** (sweetmeat).

The addition of the sound **ur** to a verb forms a noun which means a person who does the action implied by the verb. When added to a noun it means a person who has to do with the object implied by the noun. Ex. (1) from verbs: **baikur** (baker), **jeinur** (carpenter), **leeur** (liar), **pentur** (painter), **sheerur** (reaper), **weevur** (weaver), **dailur** (dealer), **speekur** (speaker). From **shoo** (sew) comes **shoostur** (sempstress); (2) from nouns: **fermur** (farmer), **mullur** (miller), **haijur** (hedger), **sailur** (sailor), **fleshur** (butcher), **saidlur** (saddler). From **waab** (web) comes **waabstur** (weaver).

Some nouns are formed from adjectives by the addition of the sound **th**, **t** or **d**, often with a change in the body of the word, to denote the quality expressed by the adjective. Ex. **dairth** (dearth) from **deer** (dear), **footh** (plenty) from **foo** (full), **drooth** (drought) from **drii** (dry), **trooth** (truth) from **troo** (true), **lenth** (length) from **lang** (long), **strenth** (strength) from **stroang** (strong), **brinth** (breadth) from **braid** (broad), **hekht** (height) from **heekh** (high), **eeld** (old age) from **awl** (old).

In some cases no consonant-sound is added. Ex. **heet** (heat) from **het** (hot), **cawl** (cold) *noun* and *adj.*

Many nouns have the same form as the verbs with which they are connected. Ex. **feer** (fear), **lakh** (laugh), **sleep** (sleep), **stap** (step), **stoap** (stop).

Some nouns are formed from verbs with some change in the consonant or vowel sound or in both. Ex. **froast** (frost) from **freez** (freeze), **daith** (death) from **dee** (die), **thoakht** (thought) from **think**, **drakht** (draught) from **drink**.

The verbal noun in in (the same in form as the present participle) is commonly used. The corresponding termination in E. is **ing**. Ex. **Beitin un scartin'z Scoach foak's ooin** (Biting and scratching are Scotch people's form of wooing): **Spak oa lowpin owr a linn** (Spoke of leaping down a waterfall).

Number.

As in E., the plural is usually formed by adding **z** or **s** to the singular; but if the noun ends in a sibilant sound, including **ch**, **j**, and **x** (which might be written **tsh**, **dzh**, and **ks**), the sound added to mark the plural is **iz** (spelt *es* in E.).

Nouns ending in a vowel-sound add **z** for the plural. Ex. **bawz** (balls), **dayz** (days), **beez** (bees), **buddiez** (bodies), **plooz** (ploughs), **yowz** (ewes).

Nouns ending in a voiced non-sibilant consonant-sound (**b**, **m**, **v**, **dh**, **d**, **n**, **l**, **r**, **g**, **ng**) add **z** for the plural. Ex. **waabz** (webs), **laamz** (lambs), **neevz** (fists), **heedz** (heads), **henz** (hens), **heelz** (heels), **faidhurz** (fathers), **eggz** (eggs), **dugz** (dogs), **thingz** (things).

Nouns ending in a sibilant sound (**s**, **z**, **sh**, **zh**, **ch**, **j**, **x**) add **iz** for the plural. Ex. **bussiz** (bushes), **glessiz** (glasses), **noaziz** (noses), **dishiz** (dishes), **wuchiz** (witches), **haijiz** (hedges), **boaxiz** (boxes). **Hoos** (house) becomes **hoosiz**—not **hooziz**.

Nouns ending in a voiceless non-sibilant consonant-sound (**p**, **f**, **th**, **t**, **k**, **kh**) generally add **s** for the plural. Ex. **heeps** (heaps), **shoaps** (shops), **munths** (months), **smiths** (smiths), **cats** (cats), **cowts** (colts), **caiks** (cakes), **paitriks** (partridges), **screekhs** (screeches), **daiths** (deaths), **kifs** (fools), **weifs** (wives), not **weivz**—**shaifs** (sheaves), not **shaivz**.

As in E., one or two nouns form the plural by adding **n** instead of a sibilant. They are **een** (eyes) from **ee** (eye), **shin** (shoes) from **shay** (shoe). **Owsun** (oxen), an old plural of **oax** (ox), is obsolete.

As in E., a number of nouns have the plural the same as the singular. Ex. fish (fish), coad (cod-fish), herrin (herring), sheep (sheep), deer (deer), hoars (horses), swein (swine), nowt (bullocks, cattle), sawmun (salmon), grows (grouse), teeth (tooth or teeth).

More frequently than in E., nouns denoting number, money, time, weight, length, area or distance, make no change for the plural after a numeral. Ex. Twaw pun Scoats (two Scotch pounds)—Twalpennie-wurth (twelve-pence worth)—Three gloss oa hwuskay (three glasses of whisky)—A gid hween munth (a good many months)—Shee'z aikht yeer awl (She's eight years old)—Hee'z uyeant dhe fowur scoar (He's above eighty)—It'll bee fliv aikur un a rid (It will be five acres and a rood)—Hoo munnie yeer is't sin sein? (How many years is it since then?)—It'll bee seevin meil fay heer (It'll be seven miles from here)—Sax bow oa meel (Six bolls of meal)—Twaw dizn eggs (Two dozen eggs).

As in E., some nouns form the plural irregularly. Ex. coo (cow), kii (cows)—soo (sow or pig), swein (swine)—gis (goose), gees (geese)—loos (louse), leis (lice)—moos (mouse), meis (mice)—man (man), men (men)—wummun (woman), weemin (women)—beest (beast), bees (beasts)—fit or fet (foot), feet (feet)—pennie (penny), pins (pence)—claith (cloth), claiz (clothes).

As in E., some nouns are used only, or most commonly, in the plural, or have a special meaning when used in the plural. Ex. belliziz (bellows), tangz (tongs), sheerz (shears or scissors), tawz (a scourge of leather), aas or aws (ashes), speeruts (whisky), claiz (clothes), dudz (rags, old clothes), breeks (trousers), weepurz (signs of mourning), guts (bowels), likhts (lungs), bats (colic), bledhurz (nonsense), haivurz (nonsense), mainnurz (manners), airlz (earnest-money), waijiz (wages), foarbeerz (ancestors), crudz (curds), hoaz (hose), galiziz (men's braces, suspenders), pliiurz (pincers), hairnz (brains), hemz (hames), bawks (balance for weighing), speks (spectacles), peips (bag-pipe), mainz (home-farm), poalisiz (enclosed park round country-seat), plenstainz (pavement), jugz (pillory), pigz (crockery), finninz (smoked haddock), kippurz (smoked herring), minsh coalups (minced meat), mellinz (crumbs), sappulz (soap-suds), yirninz (rennet), brawz (finery), coats (a woman's skirts), murninz (mourning), harigulz (entrails), hunkurs (bent legs), maizulz (measles), poax (small-pox), shaikurz (staggers), oadz (odds, difference), teenz (tithe),

feerz (officially fixed average prices of grain), **leinz** (lines, certificate of marriage, &c.), **gitturz** (mud), **paiks** (a licking).

A number of nouns denoting semi-liquid food are plural: **purrich** (porridge), **kail** or **broath** (broth), **broaz** (oatmeal with boiling-water), **soaunz** (a preparation from oat-husks), **crudz** (curds). Ex. **Dhay'r grawn purrich, dhay** (Those are fine porridge)—**Thur kail ull bee owr cawl, luk sherp un tak dhum** (These broth will be too cold, look sharp and take them).

Gender.

As regards nouns, there is nothing in the sound of the word to indicate the gender. That is determined only by the meaning, nouns being masculine, feminine, common or neuter according as they denote a male, a female, either sex, or a thing without life.

A few words denoting persons or animals have different forms for the masculine and feminine. Ex. **man** (man), **wummun** or **weif** (woman)—**men** (men), **weemin** (women)—**gidman** (husband), **gidweif** (wife)—**lawd** (boy), **lass** (girl)—**faidhur** (father), **midhur** (mother)—**sun** (son), **doakhtur** (daughter)—**bridhur** (brother), **sestur** (sister)—**grawnfaidher** (grandfather), **grannie** (grandmother)—**uncul** (uncle), **antie** (aunt)—**neffa** (nephew), **nees** (niece)—**keeng** (king), **queen** (queen)—**loard** (lord), **leddie** (lady)—**bull** (bull), **coo** (cow)—**stoat** (bullock), **quei** (heifer)—**staig** (male horse), **meer** (mare)—**cowt** (colt), **fillie** (filly)—**boar** (boar), **soo** (sow)—**tip** (ram), **yow** (ewe)—**wadhur** (castrated male sheep), **gimmur** (ewe in her second year)—**draik** (drake), **dyuk** (duck)—**coak** (cock), **hen** (hen)—**dug** (dog), **bich** (bitch).

As in E., ships, boats, machines, engines, trains, countries, and the like are often personified as feminine, and referred to by the pronoun **shee**. Ex. **Shee'z lait dhu-day** (She (i.e. the train) is late to-day)—**Un noo shee'z leik tay rin rid-wud uboot hur hwuskay** (And now she (i.e. old Scotland) looks likely to run quite mad about her whisky).

Case.

There are, as in E., three cases—nominative, objective, and possessive. The objective case of a noun is always the same as the nominative.

Possessive Singular.

The possessive singular is formed (like the regular plural) by adding a sibilant to the nominative, the sibilant being **z, iz or s,** according to the same rules as determine the sibilant added to make the regular plural; so that, in the case of all nouns which merely add a sibilant to form the plural, the possessive singular has exactly the same sound as the nominative plural. In writing, in order to distinguish between the two cases, it is usual to insert an apostrophe in the possessive singular, but this does not affect the sound. Ex. **Dhe wain'z fit** (The child's foot)—**Dhe yow'z hoarn** (The ewe's horn)—**Dhe dug'z tail** (The dog's tail)—**Dhe lam'z heed** (The lamb's head)—**Dhe juj'iz goon** (The judge's gown)—**Dhe dyuk's neb** (The duck's bill)—**Dhe cat's lug** (The cat's ear)—**Daith's doar** (Death's door).

As in E., the sound of the possessive singular differs from that of the nominative plural only in the case of those nouns which have the plural the same as the singular or which make some change in the body of the word to form the plural. Ex.

Ayrshire.		English.	
Poss. Sing.	*Nom. Pl.*	*Poss. Sing.*	*Nom. Pl.*
sheep's	**sheep**	sheep's	sheep
deer'z	**deer**	deer's	deer
hoars'iz	**hoars**	horse's	horses
man'z	**men**	man's	men
wummun'z	**weemin**	woman's	women
moos'iz	**meis**	mouse's	mice

Possessive Plural.

As in E., when a noun adds a sibilant sound to form the plural, the sound of the possessive plural is the same as that of the nominative plural; but in writing an apostrophe is added to mark the difference of case. Ex. **Yowz' hoarnz** (ewes' horns)—**Lamz' heedz** (lambs' heads).

When the nominative plural is not formed by adding a sibilant to the singular, the possessive plural adds a sibilant to the nominative plural, as if it were a singular. Ex. **Men'z coats** (Men's coats)—**Weemin'z clash** (Women's gossip)—**Kii'z mulk** (Cows' milk)—**Sheep's heedz** (Sheep's heads)—**Hoars'iz tailz** (Horses' tails).

As in E., it is uncommon to use the possessive of a word denoting an inanimate object. It is more usual in such a case to express the sense of *belonging to, connected with*, or *used for*, either (1) by placing the governing word before the governed word with the preposition **oa** between them, as in **Dhe heed oa dhe toon** (The head of the town), or (2) more commonly by simply placing the governed word before the governing word, without any sibilant or preposition. Ex. **Toon-heed** (Town-head), **Kail-pat** (Broth-pot), **Pat-lid** (Pot-lid), **Shoap-doar** (Shop-door), **Waatur-fit** (River-foot), **Brig-end** (Bridge-end), **Lum-tap** (Chimney-top), **Ploo-pettul** (Plough-stick).

ADJECTIVES

Formation of Adjectives.

As in E., many adjectives are formed from nouns or verbs by the addition of the sound i (which I spell **ie**), sometimes pronounced like a short **ay** or **ee**. Ex. **Creeshie** (greasy) from **creesh** (grease)—**stainie** (stony) from **stain** (stone)—**thoarnie** (thorny) from **thoarn** (thorn)—**duddie** (ragged) from **dud** (rag)—**reekie** (smoky) from **reek** (smoke)—**cheerie** (cheerful) from **cheer** (cheer)—**stoorie** (dusty) from **stoor** (dust).

Some are formed from nouns or verbs by the addition of **fa** (corresponding to the E. *ful*) or **sum**. Ex. **Awfa** (awful)—**cairfa** (careful)—**wayfa** (woeful)—**awsum** (awful)—**feersum** (fearful)—**groosum** (ghastly)—**winsum** (charming)—**likhtsum** (joyous). The meaning is that of possessing or being characterized by the object or quality indicated by the noun or verb. On the other hand the termination **lus** (E. *less*) has the opposite meaning, e. g. **Cairlus** (careless)—**fizhunlus** (pithless)—**hermlus** (harmless).

Inflexion of Adjectives.

As in E., an adjective remains unchanged, whatever be the gender, number, or case of the noun or pronoun to which it refers. The only exceptions are the following adjectives, which change their form in the plural:

Ayrshire.		English.	
Sing.	*Pl.*	*Sing.*	*Pl.*
dhis	**dhur**	this	these
dhat	**dhay**	that	those
muckul	**munnie**	much	many
littul	**noa munnie**	little	few

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives usually form the comparative by adding the sound **ur** to the positive, and the superlative by adding the sound **ist** to the positive. But, as in E., though not so commonly, the comparative, especially of long adjectives, may be formed by prefixing the adverb **mair** (more), and the superlative by prefixing the adverb **maist** (most) to the positive. Ex. **deep, deepur, deepist** (deep, deeper, deepest)—**fawr, fawrur, fawrist** (far, farther, farthest)—**heekh, heekhur, heekhist** (high, higher, highest).

Adjectives of one syllable ending in **ng** do not, as in E., insert **g** before the termination. Ex. **lang, lang-ur, lang-ist** (long, longer, longest), **yung, yung-ur, yung-ist** (young, younger, youngest).

A few adjectives form their comparative and superlative irregularly :

Ayrshire.			English.		
Positive.	*Comp.*	*Superl.*	*Positive.*	*Comp.*	*Superl.*
gid	bettur	best	good	better	best
ull	wawr	waarst	bad, ill	worse	worst
muckul, munnie	mair, may	maist	much, many	more	most
littul	less	leest	little	less	least

Muckul, used in the sense of ' big ', has as superlative **mucklist**.

Several adverbs or prepositions with place meanings are compared and used as adjectives. Ex.

Ayrshire.			English.		
Adverb or Prep.	*Comp.*	*Superl.*	*Adverb or Prep.*	*Comp.*	*Superl.*
up, ubin	uppur, binnur	upmist, binmist	up	upper	uppermost, topmost
doon, uneeth, ubloa	nedhur	doonmist, neethmist, bloamist	down, beneath, below	nether, lower	nethermost, lowest
ben		benmist	in	inner	inmost
foar		furst, foarmist	before		first, foremost
uhin	hinnur	hinmist	behind	hinder	hindmost
nerr	neerur	neest	near	nearer	next

NUMERALS.

	Cardinal	*Ordinal*		*Cardinal*	*Ordinal*
1.	yin	furst	16.	saxteen or sexteen	saxteent
2.	twaw	saicunt	17.	seevnteen	seevnteent
3.	three	thurd	18.	aikhteen	aikhteent
4.	fow-ur	foart	19.	neinteen	neinteent
5.	fliv	feft	20.	twintie	twintiuth
6.	sax or sex	saaxt	30.	thertie	thertiuth
7.	seevn	seevnt	40.	foartie	foartiuth
8.	aikht, akht (*obs.*)	aikhth	50.	feftie	feftiuth
9.	nein	neint	60.	saxtie	saxtiuth
10.	ten	tent	70.	seevntie	seevntiuth
11.	uleevn	uleevnt	80.	aikhtie	aikhtiuth
12.	twal	twalt	90.	neintie	neintiuth
13.	therteen	therteent	100.	hunnur, hundur	hunnurt
14.	foarteen	foarteent			
15.	fefteen	fefteent	1000.	thoozun	thoozunt

Burns spells 'one' 'ane', but it is pronounced **yin** in Ayrshire. As an adjective it becomes **yay** (spelt by Burns 'ae'). Ex. **Hee hiz but yay ee** (He has only one eye)—**Yay foand kiss** (One fond kiss). 'Thretteen' for **therteen**, and 'threttie' for **thertie**, are obsolescent.

As in E., the numerals can be used in the plural to signify groups. Ex. **Dhe yung yinz** (the young ones)—**Twawz un threez** (twos and threes). **Twaw-three**, often slurred into **twaw-hree**, or **twaw-ree**, is commonly used for 'a few', 'two or three'. The half-hours are described as before the next hour, instead of after the past hour, as in E. Ex. **hawf aikht** (half-past seven).

Numeral adverbs are **yins** (once), **tweis** or **tweiz** (twice), **threis** (thrice), **fow-ur teimz**, &c.

Multiples are **sing-ul** (single), **doobul** (double), **threepul, treepul, three-plii** (threefold).

Fractions are **hawf** (half), **thurd** (third), **foart** (fourth) or **quaartur** (quarter).

Groups are described as **twawsum, threesum, fow-ursum, aikhtsum**, e.g. **a fow-ursum** (a game of four players at golf), **an aikhtsum reel** (a reel in which eight persons take part).

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS OF NUMBER AND QUANTITY.

Number and quantity are sometimes designated by adjectives, sometimes by nouns. In the latter case the noun is generally

followed by the preposition oa (of) before a pronoun, but the oa is often omitted before a following noun.

A small quantity is expressed by a wee (a little), a bit (a little), a wee bit (a little bit), a wee thing, a wee thoakht (thought), a wee tuch, a hait or a tait or a deit (a whit), a drap (a drop), a wee drap (a little drop), a hair or a wee sent (a small quantity).

'A few' is a hween, or twaw-three slurred into twaw-hree, or a pickul. A somewhat larger number or quantity is a gid hween or a gei hween, or a gid pickul. A considerable number or quantity is a hantul or a grait dail. A large piece is a dawd (a chunk). A fistful is a neffa, and the two hands full is a gowpunfa. An abundance is a rowth.

'Odd' is orra. 'Occasional' is daimun.

Other expressions are dhe wail (the pick), dhe feck (the greater part), dhe hail (the whole), dhe laiv (the remainder, the rest), dhe leik oa (anything like).

Ex. Jist a bit wain (only a little child)—Gee us a wee drap (Give us a little drop)—Deel a hair A raiz um (Devil a bit do I flatter him)—A hween awl weifs (a few old women)—A pickul nits (a few nuts)—Shee'z dhe wail oa dhum aw (She's the pick of them all)—A goat ma gowpunfa oa groazits (I got a double handful of gooseberries)—Dhe feck oa foak thinks that (Most people think so)—A nivvur saw dhe leik oa dhay (I never saw anything like those)—A daimun icker in a threev (An occasional ear of corn in twenty-four sheaves)—Hwussul owr dhe laiv oa't (Whistle over the rest of it—say no more).

Quantitative and Distributive Adjectives and Nouns.

Among quantitative adjectives and nouns may be mentioned—littul (little), sum (some), muckul (much), aw (all), dhe hail (the whole), sumthing (something), awthing or ivrie hait (everything), oakht (anything), oanie (any), munnie (many), sumbuddie (somebody), awbuddie (everybody), munnie a yin (many a one), baith (both), saim (same), sic, sicleik, siccun, sic a (such).

Distributives include ilk or ilka (each, every), ilka buddie (everybody), idhur (other, each other—one another), yin-unidhur (one-another), dhe t'idhur (the other), oanie idhur buddie (anybody else), sum idhur buddie (somebody else), aw idhur thing (everything else).

Negatives are **nay** (no), **nain** (none), **naybuddie** (nobody), **naything** (nothing), **nay idhur buddie** (nobody else), **noakht** (nought), **noa a thing** (nothing at all), **deel a hait, feent a hait** (devil a bit), **neer a bit** (never a bit).

Ex. **Dhe t'idhur wiz a ploomun'z coalie** (The other was a ploughman's collie), **But heer dhur absunt thoakhts oa idhur** (But hear their absent thoughts of one another), **Wee'v been owr lang unkend tay idhur** (We've been too long unknown to each other), **Az shair'z oakht** (As sure as anything), **Dhay wur neckin idhur** (They were holding each other round the neck—courting).

Demonstrative Adjectives.

Ayrshire.		English.	
Sing.	*Pl.*	*Sing.*	*Pl.*
dhis	**dhur**	this	these
dhat	**dhay**	that	those
yoan	**yoan**	yonder	yonder

Dhis and **dhur** primarily refer to objects near the speaker, **dhat** and **dhay** to objects near the person spoken to, and **yoan** to objects farther off in place or time. They thus correspond to the personal pronouns (1) **A**, (2) **yoo**, and (3) **hee**. It is curious to note how commonly a Scotchman, speaking English, uses 'these' for 'those', e. g. 'in these days', meaning in the distant past, where an Englishman would say 'in those days'.

ARTICLES

The definite article **dhe** is used in the same way as the E. 'the', both in the singular and plural. In ordinary conversation the vowel-sound in **dhe** is more like **u** (as in *sun, cut*) than **e** (as in *net, pen*), and it might be written **dhu** rather than **dhe**.

Dhe is sometimes used where in E. a possessive pronoun would be used. Ex. **Dhe weif** (my, your, or his wife), **dhe gidman** (my, your, or her husband), **Ur yee oot fur pleezhur, or iz dhe weif wi yee?** (Are you out for pleasure, or is your wife with you?).

Dhe is often expressed in A. where it is omitted in E. Ex. **At dhe kirk** (at church)—**at dhe skil** (at school)—**up dhe stair** (upstairs).

The names of some places have usually the word 'dhe' prefixed,

e. g. **Dhe Lairgz, Dhe Shawz, Dhe Mainz, Dhe Trin, Dhe Rantun, Dhe Awltun.**

The indefinite article **a** or **an**, which in rapid conversation is pronounced **u, un**, is used as in E. before a noun in the singular. Before a consonantal sound, including **w** and **y**, **u** is used, and before a vowel-sound **un**.

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns.

As in E., the personal pronouns refer to three sets of persons: first, the person or persons speaking, as **A, mee, wee, us**; second, the person or persons spoken to, as **dhoo, dhee, yee, yoo**; third, the person, persons, thing or things spoken of, as **hee, shee, him, hur, it, dhay, dhaim.** As in E., there is no distinction of gender in the first or second persons, or in the plural of the third person, the only distinction of gender being in the singular of the third person, as **hee, shee, it.** As in E., the use of the second person singular, **dhoo, dhii, dhee**, has entirely dropped out of ordinary speech and is found only in prayer and in poetry, the plural of the second person, **yee, yoo, yoor**, being used for the singular also.

First Person.

Case	*Singular*	*Plural*
Nominative	**A**	**wee**
Nominative absolute	**mee**	**us, huz** (emphatic)
Possessive	**ma**	**oor**
Objective	**mee, 's, 'z**	**us, 's, 'z, huz** (emphatic)

Second Person.

Case	*Singular*	*Plural*
Nom.	**dhoo**	**yee, ee, yoo** (emphatic)
Nom. absolute	**dhee**	**yoo**
Poss.	**dhii**	**yur, yoor** (emphatic)
Obj.	**dhee**	**yee, ee, yoo** (emphatic)

Third Person.

	Singular			*Plural*
Case	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neuter*	*All Genders*
Nom.	**hee**	**shee**	**it, hit** (emphatic)	**dhay**
Nom. abs.	**him**	**hur**	**it, hit**	**dhaim**
Poss.	**hiz**	**hur, ur**	**it's, hit's**	**dhair, dhur**
Obj.	**him, hum, um**	**hur, ur**	**it, hit, 't**	**dhaim, dhum**

The pronouns are especially liable to be slurred in rapid speech. On the other hand, some of them, as noted above, have different forms when emphasized. What I have called the nominative absolute is the same in form as the objective, but is really a nominative, like the French *moi, toi, lui.* It is not unknown in E., for, regardless of grammarians, we say 'It's me', 'That's him', but it is much more common in A. than in E.

When two pronouns of different persons come together, unlike E., which places the first person last, in A. the first person is generally put first. Ex. **Mee un yoo ull gang dhigidher** (You and I'll go together)—**Us un dhaim's noa cheef** (They and we are not on friendly terms).

First Personal Pronoun.

Before a vowel the possessive **ma** is sometimes slurred into **m'**, e.g. **M'unkul un m'antie** (My uncle and my aunt). In the plural nominative absolute and objective, the emphasized form is **huz**, an aspirate being prefixed and the **s** changed into **z**. **Us** is often slurred into **'s** or **'z**. Ex. **It wiznay mee** (It wasn't I)—**Noa mee** (Not I)—**Hit's noa fur dhe leiks oa huz** (It's not for people like us)—**Let's tak dhe teid** (Let us take the tide).

As in colloquial E., the plural form **us** (usually slurred into **'s** or **'z**) is often used in the sense of **mee**, that is, in a singular sense, just as **yoo** is commonly used for a single person.

Ex. **Gee's a likht** (give me a light)—**Un gee's a hawn oa dhein** (and give me one of your hands)—**Gee's twaw drawz oa yur peip** (give me two pulls at your pipe).

See is often used for **gee's** with the meaning 'give me', e. g. **See a hait** (give me a little)—**See a hawd oa dhat** (give me a hold of that).

Second Personal Pronoun.

In ordinary speech the nominative and objective are **yee**, sometimes contracted into **ee**, but when the word is emphasized, and always in the nominative absolute, it is pronounced **yoo**. The possessive is, as in E., **yoor**, but in rapid speech it is slurred into **yur**. Ex. **Yee ken** (you know), **Dhat's noa fur yoo** (that's not for you), **Steek yur gab** (shut your mouth), **Hoo munnie hev ee?** (how many have you?).

Third Personal Pronoun.

Hee, hiz, him are pronounced much the same as in E., but **him** is often slurred into **um**, e. g. **Hee'z daft** (he's mad), **A tellt um** (I told him), **Hay yee seen um ?** (Have you seen him ?).

Hiz is sometimes slurred into **'s** or **'z**, e. g. **Dhe man un'z meer** (the man and his mare).

Shee and **hur** are pronounced much the same as in E., but in rapid speech **hur** is often slurred into **ur**, e. g. **Shee'z dayin fein** (She's doing well), **Mee un hur'z neeburz** (She and I are neighbours), **Yee gay ur ur dyoo** (You gave her her due).

It, especially when emphasized, is often pronounced **hit**, and when slurred becomes **'t**, especially after a preposition or verb, e.g. **oa't** or **u't** (of it), **till't** (to it), **fur't** (for it), **see't** (see it), **bee't** (be it), **day't** (do it), **din't** (done it).

Ex. **Dhat's hit noo** (That's it now)—**A sang tay see't** (I sang to see it)—**A bargun bee't** (A bargain be it)—**Yee shidnay day't uvaw** (You shouldn't do it at all)—**Hay yee goatun't ?** (Have you got it ?)—**A hud tay day't** (I had to do it).

When two pronouns, one of which is it in the objective, come together, the it generally follows the other pronoun, instead of preceding it, as in E., e. g. **Gee um't het** (give it him hot)—**Un geez dhum't** (and gives it them).

Third Personal Pronoun, Plural, all Genders.

As in E., the plural of the third personal pronoun is **dhay**, which in this dialect is the same as the plural of the demonstrative pronoun **dhat**. The possessive **dhair** (their) is, in rapid speech, often slurred into **dhur**, and the objective **dhaim** into **dhum** ; but the nominative absolute is always **dhaim**. Ex. **Wull dhay sell dhur hoos ?** **Oafur dhum a gid preis** (Will they sell their house ? Offer them a good price)—**Wee'r az yung az dhaim** (We're as young as they are).

Detached Possessive Pronouns.

When a possessive pronoun is not followed by a noun, it ends in a sibilant sound.

	Sing.	*Pl.*
First person	**meinz**	**oorz**
Second person		**yoorz**
Third person	**hiz, hurz, it's**	**dhairz**

These forms are used whether the preceding noun is singular or plural. **Meinz** ends in a sibilant, which is wanting in the E. 'mine'. Ex. **Dhis dug'z noa meinz** (this dog is not mine)—**Dhur'z meinz un dhay'z yoorz** (these are mine and those are yours).

Reflexive Pronouns.

The reflexive pronouns are formed by adding the word **sel** (self) or in the plural **selz** (selves) to the possessives.

	Sing.	*Pl.*
First person	**masel**	**oorselz**
Second person	**yursel**	**yurselz**
Third person	**hissel, hursel, itssel**	**dhurselz**

Note that in the third person A. has **hissel** for 'himself' and **dhurselz** for themselves'. For **itssel** the phrase **dhe sel u't** is sometimes used. The reflexive pronoun is intensified by inserting **ain** (own) between the possessive and the word **sel** or **selz**.

Ex. **A'll day't masel** (I'll do it myself)—**Wee'll gang oorselz** (We'll go ourselves)—**Tak tent oa yursel** or **yurselz** (Take care of yourself or yourselves)—**Hee'z hurtit hissel** (He's hurt himself)—**Dhay wur aw ba dhurselz** (They were all by themselves)—**Faws play tells dhe sel u't** (Unfair play tells of itself)—**A maid it ma ain sel** (I made it entirely by myself)—**It's a lairdship ba dhe sel u't** (It's a property by itself).

The possessive of the reflexive pronoun is formed by adding **ain** (own) to the possessive form of the simple pronoun, e.g. **ma ain, hiz ain, yoor ain**—**Shee cannay thoal hur ain foak** (She can't endure her own people).

The word **lain** (lone) or **lee lain** is used much in the same way as **sel** (self), and sometimes adds **z** in the plural. Ex. **A wiz aw ma lain** or **ma lee lain** or **ma leefa lain** (I was all alone, or by myself)—**Wee gaid oor lainz** (We went by ouselves)—**Shee wiz sittin hur lain** (She was sitting alone, or by herself)—**Hee leevt hiz lain** (He lived alone)—**Dhay stid dhur lain** (They stood by themselves).

Indefinite Pronouns.

The E. indefinite pronoun 'one' is generally expressed by the phrase 'a **buddie**', the corresponding possessive pronoun being **dhur** (their). Ex. **Dhat diz a buddie gid** (That does one good)—

Gin a buddie meet a buddie (If one meets some one)—**A buddie's sel** (oneself) **A buddie widna hurt dhursel** (one would not hurt oneself).

Dhaim is often used indefinitely, where in E. the word 'he', 'they', 'those', or 'whoever' would be used. Ex. **Dhaim ut wull tay Coopur man tay Coopur** (He that will go to Cupar must go to Cupar)—**Dhaim ut cumz furst's furst sairt** (Those who come first are first served).

Demonstrative Pronouns.

The demonstrative adjectives **dhis, dhur, dhat, dhay, yoan,** are used by themselves as pronouns, as the corresponding words are in E. Ex. **Dhur'z gid turmits** (these are good turnips)—**Dhay'z boanie wainz** (those are pretty children)—**Yoan'z a muckul tree** (that's a big tree over there)—**Dhat ull day fein** (that will do capitally)—**Yoan'z hit** (that's it).

Relative Pronouns.

The relative pronoun for all numbers, genders, and cases is **ut**, sometimes lengthened into **dhut**, but it is often omitted altogether. No word corresponding to the E. 'which' is used as a relative. **Hwaw, hwaw'z**, corresponding to the E. 'who', 'whose', are used as interrogatives, but not as relatives, except in poetry. **Hwam** (whom) also is found only in poetry. Ex. **It's an ull burd ut feilz its ain nest** (It's a bad bird that dirties its own nest)—**Dhe sangz ma midhur sung** (the songs my mother sang)—**Scoats, hwaw hay wi Waalus bled**—Scoats, hwam Bris hiz oafun led (Scots, who have with Wallace bled—Scots, whom Bruce has often led).

Interrogative Pronouns.

The interrogative pronoun **hwaw**, like the E. 'who', is masculine or feminine, singular or plural, and, like the E. 'who' in ordinary conversation, is used for the objective as well as for the nominative. **Hwam** (whom) is used only in poetry. The possessive case in both genders and both numbers is **hwaw'z**, corresponding to the E. 'whose'. The neuter, both singular and plural, nominative and objective, is **hwit** (what). Ex. **Hwaw'z dhat?** (Who is that?)—**Hwaw'z shin'z dhay?** (Whose shoes are

those?)—**Hwaw did yee see?** (Whom did you see?)—**Hwit's yur wull?** (What's your will?—What did you say?).

Hwitna corresponds to the E. 'what', 'which', 'what sort of'. **Hwilk** is obsolete.

Ex. **Hwitna coo'z dhat?** (What cow is that?)—**Hwitna hawn wull yee tak?** (Which hand will you take?)—**Hwitna leik buddie'z yoan?** (What sort of person is that?).

ADVERBS

Some of the commonest adverbs are connected with pronouns in form and meaning.

	Pronoun	*Adverb*		
		Place	*Time*	*Manner or Cause*
Inter.	**hwaw**	**hwawr**	**hwan**	**hoo, hwei, hwitwei, hwitfur**
Rel.	**hwaw** (poetic)	**hwawr**	**hwan, hwun**	**hoo, hwei, hwitwei, hwitfur**
Dem.	**dhis**	**heer**	**noo**	**dhis wei**
	dhat	**dhair, dhur**	**dhan, dhun**	**say, dhat, dhait**
	yoan	**yoanur**		

The interrogative and relative adverbs, like the corresponding pronouns, begin with the sound **hw**, except in the case of **hoo** (how), where the sound of **w** has been absorbed in the following vowel-sound. As in E., the relative adverbs are the same in sound as the corresponding interrogatives, except that the relative **hwan** is often slurred into **hwun**. The adverb of manner 'thus', which has almost dropped out of E. as ordinarily spoken, is not used in A., its place being taken by **dhis wei**. **Hwei** (why) is not often used, its place being taken by **hwit wei** (in what way) or **hwit fur** (for what reason); **hwit wei** may also mean 'how'. **Say** (so) is used, but often the E. 'so' is represented in A. by **ut** or **dhat**. The word **yoanur**, referring to things at a distance, is used much more commonly than 'yonder' in E.

Ex. **Hwawr (ur) yee gawn?** (Where are you going?)—**Hwan did hee cum?** (When did he come?)—**Hoo'z aw wi yee?** (How are you all?)—**Hee wiz weel hwun A saw um** (He was well when I saw him)—**Cum heer** or **cum eer** (Come here)—**Wait**

dhair (stay there)—**It's noa dhait ull** (It's not so bad—not very bad)—**A dinna think ut** (I don't think so)—**Shee wiz dhat prood** (She was so proud—very proud)—**Gang owr yoanur** (Go over there)—**Hwit wei noa?** or **Hwitfur noa?** (Why not?)—**A tellt yee dhat** (I told you so)—**Hwit wei pair buddiez leevt uvaw** (How poor people lived at all).

As in E., many prepositions of place and time are used as adverbs, e. g. **in**, **oot** (out), **up**, **doon** (down), **ufoar** (before), **uhin** (behind), **uboot** (about), **ubin** (above). Other adverbs are:

Adverbs of Place.

Uwaw (away, along)—**heeruwaw** (hereabouts)—**dhairuwaw** (thereabouts)—**hwawruwaw** (whereabouts)—**ubeekh** (aloof)—**owr**, **ootowr** (over, away, across)—**but** (into or in the outer room)—**ben** (into or in the inner room)—**nerr**, **nerr-hawn** (near, nearly)—**fawr** (far)—**yoant** (along)—**hwawreer** (wherever)—**sum-wei**, **sumgait** (somewhere)—**oanay gait** (anywhere)—**awgait** (everywhere)—**bii** (past, beside)—**inbii** (inside, indoors)—**ootbii** (outside, out of doors)—**nerr bii** (near)—**owr bii** (over the way)—**furrit** (forwards)—**back**, **uback** (back, backwards, behind)—**dhigidhur** (together)—**ujee**, **uglei** (awry)—**usklent** (aslant, askance)—**usteer** (astir)—**haim** (home)—**ubreed** (abroad)—**seid-linz** (sideways).

Ex. **Heeruwaw**, **dhairuwaw**, **hawd uwaw haim** (hither, thither, make for home)—**Cum uwaw ben** (Come along into the inner room)—**Gay waw haim** (Go along home)—**Dhur noa sic a thing heeruwaw** (There's no such thing hereabouts)—**Oa, hwawruwaw gat yee dhat awl crookit pennie?** (Oh, whereabouts got you that old crooked penny?)—**Hee wiz nerrhawn deed** (He was nearly dead)—**Sit yoant a bit** (Sit a little farther along)—**A'v lukit awgait fur't** (I've looked everywhere for it)—**Cum inbii** (Come indoors)—**Hee roakht ootbii** (He worked out of doors)—**Back un furrit** (backwards and forwards)—**Un sic a lassie bii um** (With such a girl beside him)—**Yee spakna, but gaid bii leik stoor** (You didn't speak, but went past like dust)—**Bliith wiz shee but un ben** (Joyous was she all over the house)—**A leevt but un ben wi um** (He and I lived in one house)—**Hur dayz wur nerrhawn endit** (Her days were nearly ended).

As in E. **dhair** or **dhur** (there) is used at the beginning of a sentence with some tense of the auxiliary verb **bee** (be) merely

as an introduction, but after **dhur** the verb is often omitted. Ex. **Dhur naybuddie in** (there's nobody in)—**Dhur nay doot uboot dhat** (there's no doubt about that).

Adverbs of Time and Number.

Noo (now), **dhan** or **dhun** (then), **sein** (then, ago), **yet** (yet), **ei** (always, still), **hweilz** (sometimes), **u hweil sin** (some time ago), **yay day** (one day), **eer, ivvur** (e'er, ever), **neer, nivvur** (ne'er, never, not yet), **shin** (soon), **ugain** (again), **oafun** (often), **aft** (oft), **noa oafun** (seldom), **munnie a teim** or **munnie's dhe teim** (many a time, often), **nooz un dhanz** (now and then), **a wee** (a little while), **in a wee** (in a little, soon), **lang** or **lawng** (long), **air** (early), **lait** (late), **fawr back** (long ago), **biliiv** (soon, by and by), **neest** (next), **yins** or **yinst** (once), **tweis** or **tweiz** (twice), **threis** (thrice).

A number of adverbial phrases, which begin in E. with 'to', begin in A. with **dhi** or **dhu**. Ex. **dhu-day** (to-day), **dhu-nikht** (to-night), **dhu-moarn** (to-morrow), **dhi-gidhur** (together). Similar phrases are: **dhu yeer** (this year), and **dhu-noo** (just now). **Dhu-moarn'z moarnin** is 'to-morrow morning', and **dhu-moarn'z nikht** is 'to-morrow night'. **Yisturday** is 'yesterday' and **yistreen**, 'yesterday evening'.

Ex. **Awl lang sein** (old long ago), **Noa dhu-noo** (not just now), **Sein A gaid haim** (then I went home), **It's a lawng hweil sin sein** (It's a long time since then), **Hee'z ei tay dhe foar** (He's still to the fore—alive), **Ei weis uhin dhe hawn** (always wise after the event), **Hweilz Ii un hweilz noa** (sometimes yes and sometimes not), **Dhe train ull shin bee heer** (the train will soon be here), **A'v seen dhat munnie a teim** or **munnie's dhe teim** (I have seen that often), **Dhu-moarn cum aikht dayz** (to-morrow week), **Dhe coarn'z gid dhu-yeer** (the corn is good this year), **Wait a wee** (wait a little), **Yinst un ei** (once and always).

Adverbs of Quality, Manner, or Degree.

A wee, a wee bit, a wee thing, a thoakht, a kennin (a little), **kein oa** or **kinna** (sort of, somewhat, by way of, rather), **gei, geiun** (rather, pretty, very), **jist** (just, exactly, only), **fein** (well, thoroughly, easily), **weel** (well), **ull** (ill, badly), **muckul** (much), **owr** (too, excessively), **aw-dhigidhur** (altogether), **say, dhat** (so),

brawlie (very well), **fell** (remarkably, strongly, very), **inyukh** (enough), **leik** (like, as it were, so to say), **leik inyukh** (likely enough, possibly), **vurra, unca** (very), **uvaw** or **utaw** (at all), **nerr, nerrhawn** (nearly, almost), **een, eevun** (even, just, right), **eevun oan** (without ceasing), **maist, umaist** (almost), **maistlie** (mostly), **throo** (done, finished), **but** (only), **raidhur** (rather), **eevun doon** (downright), **mair** (more), **maist** (most), **noa** (not), **noa uvaw** or **utaw** (not at all), **full-lie** (fully, almost, quite), **hawflinz** (half, halfway), **tay dhe foar** (to the fore, alive), **oanie wei** (at any rate).

Ex. **It's wurth twaw pown oanie wei** (It's worth two pounds at any rate), **Shee'z a wee thing daft** (She's a little mad), **Dhat's a thoakht owr lawng** (that's the least bit too long), **Thoa dhay may gang a kennin rang** (although they may go a little wrong), **Hee'z kein u queer** (He's somewhat eccentric), **A wiz kinna feert leik** (I was somewhat afraid, so to say), **A'm gei thrang dhu-noo** (I'm rather busy just now), **A gei hween** (a considerable number), **A'm geiun weel** (I'm pretty well), **Jist dhat** (just so), **Fein dhat** (quite well, easily), **A ken um fein** (I know him well), **Shee wiz muckul thoakht oa** (She was much thought of), **Yee'v cam owr shin** (You've come too soon), **A wiz dhat feert** (I was so afraid), **Dhat's gid inyukh** (That's good enough), **Shee'z unca queer** (She's very eccentric), **Dhat's nay gid uvaw** (That's no good at all), **Ur yee noa throo yet?** (Haven't you finished yet?), **Hee'z a fell gid preechur** (He's a remarkably good preacher), **Shee fleitit** (or **flit**) **eevun oan** (She scolded without ceasing), **A nerrhawn cowpit** (I nearly upset), **A kinna tramp buddee** (a sort of tramp), **A daft kinna buddie** (a rather silly person), **Dhat's kinna hawrlie rikht** (that's hardly right—not quite right), **A'm ei tay dhe foar** (I'm still alive—keeping going), **A kinna cheekie kinna wee buddie** (a somewhat cheeky little person).

Adjectives used as Adverbs.

As in E., many adjectives are used as adverbs. Unlike E., A. rarely adds **lie** (ly) to an adjective to make it an adverb, so that it is much more common in A. than in E. to find an adjective used, without any change of pronunciation, as an adverb. **Awfa** (awfully, very), **terrul** (terribly, awfully, greatly, very), **cannie** (gently), **foo** (very), **cleen** (quite), **fair** (fairly, quite), **fein** (well), **lawng** (long), **leik** (likely), **lood** (loudly, aloud), **muckul** (much),

nerr (nearly), **quik** (quickly), **rail** (really, very, quite), **rikht** (very, really), **ull** (ill, badly), **sair** (sorely, thoroughly), **eezie** (easily), **scairs** (scarcely), **fain** (gladly), **chaip** (cheap), **deer** (dear).

Among the few exceptions are: **shairlie** (surely), **hawrlie** (hardly), **brawlie** (thoroughly, well), **full-lie** (fully, almost, quite).

The word 'quite', so common in E., is seldom used in A., its place being taken by some such word as **fair, cleen, rail.** So too **vurra** (very) is seldom used, the meaning being expressed by such words as **rikht, unca, awfa, fell.**

Ex. **A'm awfa thrang** (I'm very busy), **A'm terrul ubleejt tee yee** (I'm greatly obliged to you), **Caw cannie** (drive gently, take it easy), **Hee'z cleen daft** (He's quite mad), **A wiz fair dum-foonurt** (I was struck quite dumb), **A'm dayin brawlie** (I'm doing capitally), **Full-lie Jek hee** (quite up to the Jack), **Full-lie a scoar** (quite a score), **Dhe dug wiz nerr wud** (the dog was nearly mad)—**A'm rail weel dhu-day** (I'm really well to-day)—**Dhat's a rikht awl yin** (That's a really old one), **Hee'z rikht foo dhu-nikht** (He's quite drunk to-night)—**Shee wiz greetin sair** (She was crying bitterly)—**Hee'z noa sair pleezt** (He's not greatly pleased)—**Hur tung gangz coanstunt** (Her tongue is constantly wagging)—**A hud umaist furgoatun cleen** (I had almost quite forgotten)—**Ma maimrie'z noa awfa gid** (My memory's not very good)—**Straik ur cannie wi dhe hair** (Stroke her gently with the hair).

The E. 'else' is expressed by the use of the adjective **idhur** (other), e. g. **Nay idhur buddie** (nobody else)—**Oanie idhur thing** (anything else).

Negative Adverbs.

Negative adverbs are **noa** (not)—**noa uvaw** (not at all)—**neer, nivvur** (never)—**naygait** (nowhere). Ex. **Yee'll noa day dhat** (You'll not do that)—**Noa mee** (not I)—**A cannay fin um naygait** (I can't find him anywhere).

Noa (not) is often slurred with a verb into **nay** or **na**, corresponding to the E. *n't*. Sometimes the sound of the verb is also slightly changed: **iznay** (isn't)—**wiznay** (wasn't)—**winnay** (won't)—**dinnay** (don't)—**cannay** (can't)—**mannay** (mustn't)—**hinnay** (haven't)—**hudnay** (hadn't)—**neednay** or **neennay** (needn't)—**kennay** (don't know)—**cairnay** (don't care)—**looznay** (doesn't love).

Ex. **Trowth A cairnay bii** (Indeed I don't care a bit)—**Yee mannay day dhat** (You mustn't do that)—**Shee looznay mee** (She doesn't love me).

Double negatives are common. Ex. **Noa nay idhur thing** (nothing else)—**A dinnay cair uboot nain oa't** (I don't care for any of it)—**A dinnay tak nay mair nor a gless** (I don't take more than a glass)—**A hinnay seen ur naygait** (I haven't seen her anywhere)—**Shee hudnay nain naidhur** (She hadn't any either)—**A'm noa gawn u gee yee naything** (I'm not going to give you anything)—**Wee hudnay fendurs nor naything oa dhat kein** (We had no fenders nor anything of that kind)—**Dhur noa sic a thing nay plais noo** (There's no such thing anywhere now)—**Dhur nivvur wiz naything leik it** (There never was anything like it).

Other Adverbs and Adverbial Expressions.

Aiblinz, mebbee, mubbee (perhaps, maybe)—**deed** (indeed, to be sure)—**eent** (indeed)—**furbii** (besides)—**shinnur** (sooner, rather)—**sumwei** (somehow or other)—**thoa** (though, indeed)—**tay** (too)—**unaw** (also, as well)—**un aw dhat** (and all that sort of thing)—**un dhat** (and so on, etcetera)—**owr** (over)—**throodhur** (anyhow, in confusion)—**let bee** (leave alone)—**hawflinz** (half)—**aff-hawn, aff-lif** (off hand)—**dhe pees** (each)—**yay'nz eerun** (on one errand, specially, for that alone)—**bii-oardnur** (extraordinarily)—**nay doot** (no doubt, doubtless)—**but** (only)—**fur aw dhat** (for all that, notwithstanding, all the same, whatever happens)—**bii utowr** (besides).

Ex. **Yee aiblinz mikht** (perhaps you might)—**Dinnay cum yay'nz eerun** (Don't come for that purpose only)—**Wi a hunnur peipurz un aw** (With a hundred pipers as well)—**A man'z a man fur aw dhat** (A man's a man nevertheless)—**Un munnie mair furbii** (And many more besides)—**A wid shinnur gang haim** (I would rather go home)—**Did yee thoa?** (Did you indeed?)—**But tay see hur wiz tay luv hur** (Only to see her was to love her)—**Dhat hingz hiz heed, un aw dhat** (That hangs his head and all that sort of thing)—**Dhe man'z dhe gowd fur aw dhat** (All the same the man's the gold)—**Hee'z but a kiff fur aw dhat** (Still he's only a fool)—**Tuz eent** (It is indeed).

Comparison of Adverbs.

Adverbs, like adjectives, form their comparative by adding **-ur**, and their superlative by adding **ist**, to the positive, e. g. **shin** (soon), **shinnur** (sooner), **shinnist** (soonest)—**lawng** (long), **lawng-ur** (longer), **lawng-ist** (longest).

Some form their comparative and superlative irregularly: **Littul** (little), **less** (less), **leest** (least)—**muckul** (much), **mair** or **may** (more), **maist** (most)—**weel** (well), **bettur** (better), **best** (best)—**ull** (badly), **wawr** (worse), **waarst** (worst).

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of Place.

Aff (off, away from)—**at** or **et** (at)—**back** (towards the back)—**ben** (towards the parlour or bedroom)—**but** (towards the kitchen)—**bii** (by, past, beside)—**doon** (down)—**eftur** (after)—**fay, fray** (from)—**furnent** (in front of)—**in** or **i'** (in)—**intay** (into)—**nerr, nerrhawn** (near)—**oan** or **upoa** (on, upon)—**oot** (out)—**oot oa** (out of)—**owr** or **oot owr** (over, across)—**roon** (round)—**tay, till, tull** (to, till)—**throo** (through)—**uboot** (about, around)—**ubin** (above)—**ucroas** (across)—**ufoar** (before)—**uhint** (behind)—**ulang** (along)—**umang, mang** (among)—**uneeth** (beneath)—**useid** (beside)—**utween** (between)—**yoant, uyoant** (beyond)—**up** (up)—**wi, wee** (with)—**yoant** (along).

A number of prepositions begin with **u**, where E. has *a*, as **uboot, ubin, umang**; but A. has also **ufoar, uhint, uneeth, useid, utween, uyoant** for E. 'before', 'behind', 'beneath', 'beside', 'between', 'beyond'. Burns often uses the prefix *be* where A. has the prefix **u**.

Ex. **Ma airmz uboot ma deerie, Oa!** (My arms around my darling, Oh!)—**An awfa siith oot-owr yay shoodhur** (An awful scythe over one shoulder)—**If yins dhay pit ur till't** (If once they put her to it)—**Bii ma noaz** (Past my nose).

Prepositions of Time.

As in E., many prepositions of place are also used as prepositions of time, e. g. **ufoar, eftur, utween, at, nerr, uboot, fay, in.** Other prepositions of time are: **gin** (by, within), **or** (till, before),

sin (since). Ex. **Yee'll bee aw back gin twaw yeer** (You'll all be back within two years)—**Shee'z root it gei sair gin dhis time** (She's rued it badly by now)—**Yee'll see't or lang** (You'll see it before long).

Other Prepositions.

But (without, except)—**fur** (for)—**leik** (like)—**oa** or **u** (of)—**tay** (in comparison with)—**wi** or **wee** (with)—**widhoot** (without)—**waantin** (short of, without)—**furbii** (besides).

Ex. **Tay leev but hur A cannay** (I can't live without her)—**Aw furbii ma boanie sel** (All besides my pretty self)—**Aikht scoar u sheep** (Eight score of sheep)—**But cair or pain** (Without care or pain).

Idiomatic Use of Prepositions.

Before an infinitive, **fur tay** is often used for the E. 'to', 'in order to', e. g. **A gaid fur tay get it** (I went to get it)—**Noa fur tay heid it in a haij** (Not in order to hide it in a hedge)—**Dhay wur room fur to get yur hawn in** (There was space to get in your hand)—**Yee'll cum fur tay mak a gem** (You'll come to make up a game).

In some prepositional phrases the article **dhe** is expressed in A., though omitted in E. Ex. **At dhe kirk** (at church)—**At dhe skill** (at school)—**A gem at dhe boolz** (a game at marbles or bowls)—**Hee'z uwaw at dhe curlin** (He's away curling)—**Up dhe stair** (upstairs)—**Doon dhe stair** (downstairs)—**Up dhe bray** (uphill)—**Doon dhe bray** (downhill)—**Wi dhe train** (by train).

Some prepositions are used in a different way from E.: **better oa** (better for)—**wawr oa** (worse for)—**caw fur** (call on)—**crii oan** (call to)—**cum at** (think of)—**cum oot wi** (utter)—**feert fur** (afraid of)—**lippun oan** (trust)—**mak up oan** (overtake)—**mein oa** or **hay mein oa** (remember)—**mairie wi** (marry)—**mairie oan** (marry to)—**pit fay** (put off)—**reit** (write to)—**sleep in** (oversleep oneself)—**slip uwaw** (go quietly, die)—**speek wi** (speak to)—**speer at** (ask)—**wait oan** (wait for)—**aff** (from)—**wi** or **wee** (for, owing to, because of)—**owr** (on, across).

Ex. **A mein oa um** (I remember him)—**A hay mein oa dhum aw** (I remember them all)—**A hennay mein oa a wurd u't** (I don't remember a word of it)—**Hee'z been dhair sin ivvur A**

hud mein (He's been there since ever I remember)—**Speer at yur midhur** (Ask your mother)—**Bii himsel** (Beside himself, off his head)—**Yee'r feer't fur um** (You're afraid of him)—**A caw'd fur hur yistreen** (I called on her yesterday evening)—**A waitit un oor oan um** (I waited an hour for him)—**Dhat'll pit um fay't** (That will put him off it)—**Did yee reit um?** (Did you write to him?)—**Shee'z mairit oan ma kizn** (She's married to my cousin)—**Wee cam owr dhe brig** (We came across the bridge)—**A didnay speek wi um** (I did not speak to him)—**Hee cam oot wi un awfa aith** (He uttered a frightful oath)—**Shee slippit uwaw last nikht** (She died last night)—**Hee wiz dhe wawr oa drink** (He was worse for drink)—**Yee'v sleepit in dhis moarnin** (You've overslept yourself this morning)—**A widnay lippun oan um** (I wouldn't trust him).

CONJUNCTIONS

As in E., many common adverbs and prepositions are used also as conjunctions, such as **hwawr** (where), **hwun** (when), **hoo** (how, why), **ufoar** (before), **eftur** (after). Other conjunctions are: **aidhur**—**or** (either—or), **naidhur**—**nur** (neither—nor), **baith**—**un** (both—and)—**az, uz, 'z, 's** (as)—**binna** (unless, except)—**but** (except, without)—**coz** or **cuz** (because)—**ut, 't** (that)—**fur** (for)—**fur feer** (lest)—**gif, if, gin, un** (if, whether)—**hwun** (while)—**nur, dhun, un, 'n** (than)—**say** (so)—**sein** (then)—**sin** (since)—**thoa** (though)—**tay** or **till** (until)—**yet** (yet)—**un** (and)—**or** (ere, before)—**bi** or **beez** (compared with).

Ex. **Un 'twurnay fur dhe lassiz, Oa!** (If it weren't for the girls, Oh!)—**Un A saw yin un twintie, Tam** (If I saw one and twenty, Tom)—**Un or A wad unidhur jawd** (And before I marry another jade)—**Hwit wull A day gin ma hoagie dee?** (What shall I do if my pet sheep die?)—**Yee'll see't or lang** (You'll see it before long)—**Wait tay A see** (Wait until I see)—**Yee'r awl bi mee** (You're older than me)—**Yee nivvur see green cheez but yur een watturz** (You never see green cheese without your eyes watering)—**Hee hiz mair nur A thoakht** (He has more than I thought)—**Shee'z mair nur a hunnur yeer awl** (She's more than a hundred years old)—**Sullur'z reif noo beez it wiz in oor day** (Money's plentiful now compared with what it was in our day)—**Hee'z bettur dayin dhat nur dayin naything** (He's better doing that than doing nothing).

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS

Ii (yes)—**Na** (no)—**Mebbee Ii** (perhaps)—**Mebbee noa** (perhaps not)—**Deed Ii** (yes, indeed)—**Deed noa** (no, indeed)—**Hoots, Toots** (tut)—**Hoot Ii** (oh! yes)—**Hoots noa** (oh! no)—**Oa, Ow, Ay, Hekh, Oakh** (Oh!)—**Hay** (here, hullo, take this)—**Hooray** (hurrah)—**Hillie, hillie** (gently, slowly)—**Caw cannie** (drive gently, take it easy)—**Swith** (quick)—**Tak tent** (take care)—**Hark** (listen)—**Weel** (well)—**Oakh weel** (Oh! well)—**A wat, A ken, kain** or **kin** (I know)—**A trow** (I believe)—**Weel A wat** (I know well)—**A'z wud** (I'll wager)—**A'z waarun** (I'll warrant)—**Yee ken** or **kin** (You know)—**D'yee ken** ? (D'you know ?)—**D'yee see** ? (D'you see ?)—**Koa A, Koa hee, Koa shee** (Said I, said he, said she)—**Fein dhat** (well, thoroughly, easily)—**Leik** (as it were, so to say)—**Mein yee** (remember)—**Nay feer** (no fear)—**Nivvur heed** (never mind)—**Thenk yee** (thank you)—**Noa a steek** (not a stitch, not a bit)—**Haivurz** (nonsense)—**Hawd yur tung** (Hold your tongue)—**Steek yur gab** (Shut your mouth)—**Hweesht** (hush, be quiet)—**Fii** (fie)—**Gid-day** (good day)—**Gid-een** (good evening)—**Gid-nikht** (good night)—**Gid-bii** (good-bye)—**Fair-weel, fair yee weel** (farewell)—**Wait a wee** (wait a little)—**Faith, Haith, Fegz, Gid faith, Trowth** (faith)—**Ma sooth, ma sang** (by my faith)—**Gid kenz** (God knows)—**Gid bee wee us** (God be with us)—**Gid saik** (for God's sake)—**Gid bee heer** (God be here)—**Geid'z aw** (guide us all)—**Loash mee** (Lord)—**Deel a bit, feent a bit, feent a hair, feent hait** (devil a bit)—**Az shair'z daith** (as sure as death)—**Bu jing** (by Jove)—**Leez mee oan** (blessings on)—**Alaik, waylie, waysucks, waywurth** (alas)—**Way'z mee** (woe's me)—**Way's ma hert** (woe's my heart)—**Waylie faw** (woe befall)—**Oa surz, deer surz** (alas)—**Pair buddie** (poor thing).

Ex. **Say leez mee oan dhee, Roabin** (So blessings on thee, Robin)—**Gid faith, hee manna faw dhat** (By Jove, he mustn't attempt that)—**But feent a hair cair I** (But devil a bit do I care)—**Un weel A waat hee looz mee deer** (And I know well he loves me dearly)—**Cumin throo dhe rii, pair buddie** (Coming through the rye, poor thing)—**Waylie faw dhe lei-crap** (Ill betide the lea-crop)—**Waysucks fur him ut gits nay lass** (Alas for the man that gets no girl)—**Feent hait oa't** (Devil a bit of it)—**Div yee ken** ? (Do you know ?).

It is very common to interject the word **man**, wummun, lawd,

lawdie, lass or **lassie**, according to the sex and age of the person addressed. When **man** does not begin the sentence, it is slurred into **mun**. Ex. **Man, Ii** or **Ii, mun** (Yes, man).

Sometimes **na** is added at the end of a question, e. g. **Hoo munnie hoars hee yee na?** (How many horses have you ?).

Leik is often added to a sentence or clause, without much meaning except that of indefiniteness, like the phrase 'so to say'. Ex. **Hur fais wiz aw bigruttun leik** (Her face was covered with tears).

NEGATIVES

As in E., most negatives begin with the sound of **n**, e. g. **Na**, *interj.* (No)—**noa**, *adv.* (not)—**na** or **nay**, *adv.* (n't after a verb)—**nay**, *adj.* (no)—**nain**, *pron.* (none)—**neer, nivvur**, *adv.* (never)—**naidhur**, *conj.* (neither)—**nur**, *conj.* (nor)—**naybuddie**, *n.* (nobody)—**naything**, *n.* (nothing)—**noakht**, *n.* (nought)—**naygait**, *adv.* (nowhere).

The E. words 'few' and 'seldom' are generally expressed in A. by **noa munnie** (not many) and **noa oafun** (not often).

VERBS

The moods and tenses of verbs and the use of auxiliary verbs are very much the same in A. as in E., except that :

(1) The subjunctive mood is rarely used, the indicative being employed in its place.

(2) The active infinitive is often used where in E. the passive infinitive is used. Ex. **Hee'z noa tay luppun tull** (He's not to be trusted)—**Iz dhis hoos tay let?** (Is this house to be let?).

(3) The present participle with the verb 'to be' is more frequently used than in E., e. g. **A'm thinkin, A'm sayin, A'm noa sayin dhat, A'm noa cairin** (I don't care).

As regards number and person, the chief difference between A. and E. is that in the present tense the ending in **z** or **s**, which in E. marks the third person singular, is in A. often used in all persons of the plural unless the verb follows immediately after a single pronoun, and also sometimes in the first and second persons singular, especially when the present is used for a narrative past.

This sibilant sound is, as in E., the only inflexion of the verb now surviving, except those of the past tense and the participles,

and except those of some of the auxiliary verbs. The rules which determine whether it shall be **z** or **s** are much the same as those which regulate the formation of the plural of nouns. That is to say, to form the third person singular of the present tense most verbs add **z**, but if the verb ends in a voiceless unsibilated sound, the sibilant sound added is **s**. If the verb ends in a sibilant sound (including **ch**, **j**, and **x**), the sound added is **iz**.

Ex. Verbs ending in a vowel-sound, which add **z** in the third person singular present: **dee** (die), **deez—day** (do), **diz—faw** (fall), **fawz—gay** (go), **gayz—grow** (grow), **growz—loo** (love), **looz—pei** (pay), **peiz—say** (say), **sayz.**

Verbs ending in a voiced non-sibilant consonant-sound (**b**, **m**, **v**, **dh**, **d**, **n**, **l**, **r**, **g**, **ng**) which add **z**: **rub** (rub), **rubz—cum** (come), **cumz—leev** (live), **leevz—braidh** (breathe), **braidhz—bid** (bid), **bidz—rin** (run), **rinz—tell** (tell), **tellz—heer** (hear), **heerz—big** (build), **bigz—sing** (sing), **singz.**

Verbs ending in a sibilant sound (**s**, **z**, **sh**, **zh**, **ch**, **j**, **x**) which add **iz**: **kiss** (kiss), **kissiz—reiz** (rise), **reiziz—fish** (fish), **fishiz—pooch** (pocket), **poochiz—juj** (judge), **jujiz.**

Verbs ending in a voiceless non-sibilant consonant-sound (**p**, **f**, **th**, **t**, **k**, **kh**) which add **s**: **sleep** (sleep), **sleeps—eet** (eat), **eets—lick** (lick), **licks—pekh** (pant), **pekhs.**

Present Tense.

The present tense of **ken** (know) is as follows:

	Sing.	*Pl.*
First person	**A ken**	**Wee ken**
Second person	**Dhoo kenz**	**Yee ken**
Third person	**Hee kenz**	**Dhay ken**

Where the verb immediately follows a pronoun in the plural (**wee**, **yee**, **dhay**) standing alone, usually no sibilant is added, but when the plural pronoun is separated from the verb by some other word or words, or when the subject of the verb includes two pronouns, or is a plural noun, then the verb generally adds the sibilant in the plural. Ex. **Wee ken dhat fein** (We know that well)—**Us awl foak kenz dhat fein** (We old people know that well)—**Mee un yoo kenz dhat fein** (You and I know that well)—**Weemin kenz dhat fein** (Women know that well)—**Hwun dhe kii cumz haim** (When the cows come home)—**Green growz dhe**

rashiz, Oh ! (Green grow the rushes, O)—**Hwit sairz yur grem-murz ?** (What do your grammars serve ?).

The verb sometimes takes the sibilant ending even in the first person singular, and even after a single plural pronoun, especially when the present is used in narrative for the past, e. g. **A nivvur seez um noo** (I never see him now)—**A sez** or **sez A** (I said)—**In wee cumz** (In we came)—**A hiz nay cair but Nannie, Oa** (I have no care but Nannie, O—**An angshus ee A nivvur throaz uhint ma lug** (I never throw an anxious eye behind my ear)—**Dhat's whit dhay caws't heer** (That's what they call it here)—**Dhat's whit dhay gait's yet** (That's what they are still called).

In the second person singular of the present tense, used only in prayer and in poetry, the simple sibilant is added in place of the E. *st* or *est*, e. g. **Dhoo'z** (Thou art or thou hast)—**Dhoo kenz** (Thou knowest)—**Dhoo trevulz fawr** (Thou travellest far) —**Dhoo'z met mee in an eevil oor** (Thou hast met me in an evil hour)—**Lassie, say dhoo looz me** (Girl, say thou lovest me). Burns however sometimes uses no sibilant: **Dhoo needna stert uwaw say haistie** (Thou needst not start away so hastily). In the past tense no sibilant is added: **Dhoo saw dhe feelz laid bair un waist** (Thou sawest the fields laid bare and waste).

Other Tenses.

As in E., verbs (other than the auxiliary verb **bee**) make no change for number or person in any tense but the present.

Auxiliary Verbs.

The auxiliary verbs are used in much the same way as in E. They are:

Infinitive	*3rd Sing. Present*	*Past*
bee	**iz** (is)	**wiz** or **wuz** (was)
hay (have), **hev**	**hiz** (has)	**hud** (had)
	can	**cood** (could)
	may	**mikht** (might)
	man or **mun** (must)	**bist** or **beet** (had to)
	wull	**wid** or **wud** (would)
		shid (should)
day, div (do)	**diz** (does)	**did** (did)
dawr (dare)	**dawrz**	**dawrd**

The present tense of the auxiliary verb **bee** is as follows after a single pronoun:

	Singular		*Plural*	
	Full	*Slurred*	*Full*	*Slurred*
First person	**am**	**'m**	**ar**	**ur, 'r**
Second person		**'z**	**ar**	**ur, 'r**
Third person	**iz**	**'z, 's**	**ar**	**ur, 'r**

As in E., in ordinary conversation, and especially after a pronoun, the slurred form is commonly used, e. g. **A'm, hee'z, shee'z, it's, wee'r, yee'r, dhay'r.**

As in E., the uncontracted form of the third person singular is pronounced **iz**, but the slurred form is **z** or **s** according to the rule which regulates the sibilant sound in the plural of nouns, i. e. after a vowel-sound or a voiced unsibilated consonant-sound it is **z**, after a voiceless unsibilated consonant-sound it is **s**, and after a sibilant consonant-sound the full form **iz** is used. Ex. **Hee'z heer** (he's here)—**Hwaw'z dhat** (who's that)—**Dhat dug'z meinz** (that dog's mine)—**Awthing'z heer** (everything's here)—**Oor lam'z deed** (our lamb's dead)—**Dhe loak's broakun** (the lock's broken)—**It's heer** (it's here)—**Dhat's rikht** (that's right)—**Dhe munth's owr** (the month's over)—**Dhis sheep's noa weel** (this sheep's ill)—**Ma glessiz iz broakun** (my spectacles are broken).

Din (done) in the sense of 'finished' takes **bee** as its auxiliary verb instead of the E. *have*, e. g. **A'm noa din yet** (I haven't done yet)—**Ur yee din?** (have you finished?).

Unlike E., after any subject except a single pronoun (**wee, yee, dhay**) the plural present of **bee** is the same as the third person singular (**iz, 'z** or **'s**). Thus while it is usual to say **wee'r, yee'r, dhay'r**, we have such expressions as the following: **Mee un him'z noa cheef** (He and I are not on friendly terms)—**Dhur'z boanie floorz** (These are pretty flowers)—**Dhay'z fein nowt** (Those are fine cattle)—**Dhur'z noa munnie foak kenz dhat** (There are few people who know that)—**Ma hawn'z iz nivvur hail** (My hands are never whole)—**Iz dhay yoorz?** (Are those yours?)—**Dhem ut cumz furst's furst saird** (Those who come first are first served).

The past tense of the auxiliary verb **bee** is **wiz** or **wuz** in the singular and generally in the plural also, except that before or after the pronoun **dhay** (they) it is generally **wur**. Ex. **Yoo wiz dhair, wiz yee noa?** (You were there, were you not?)—**Hwawr wiz yee gawn?** (Where were you going?)—**Wee wiz gawn haim**

(We were going home)—**Bees wuz chaipur dhan** (Cattle were cheaper then)—**Wur dhay baith dhair?** (Were they both there?)—**Wuz baith oa dhum dhair?** (Were both of them there?).

There is a curious use of **dhay ar**, slurred into **dhur**, for 'there is', **ur dhay** for 'is there', **dhay wur** for 'there was', and **wur dhay** for 'was there'. Ex. **Dhur a man doon dhair** (There's a man down there)—**Ur dhay munnie may oa yoor kein?** (Are there many more of your kind?)—**Ur dhay oanie buddie in?** (Is there any one in?)—**Dhay wur a yung man** (There was a young man)—**Dhur twaw men mulks raiglur** (There are two men who milk regularly)—**Dhay wurnay hawf az muckul cleenin din dhan** (There wasn't half as much cleaning done then)—**Dhay wurnay a hait rang wi dhum** (There wasn't a bit wrong with them).

Bee fur is used in the sense of 'want', e. g. **Hwit ur yee fur noo?** (what will you have now?)—**A'm noa fur nay mair** (I don't want any more).

The subjunctive of **bee** for both numbers and all three persons is in the present **bee** and in the past **wur**. It is seldom used except in prayer, poetry, and proverbs.

For E. 'have', **hay**, **hev** and **hiv** (often slurred into **'v**) are used, **hay** being more common and **hev** or **hiv** more emphatic. As an auxiliary verb it is used in the same way as in E., except that, in accordance with the general rule, the present plural in all persons is **hiz**, except after a single pronoun, when it is **hiv** or **hev**, usually slurred into **'v**, e. g. **wee'v**, **yee'v**, **dhay'v**. **Hiz** is often slurred into a mere sibilant, which is **z** or **s** according to the same rule which applies to **iz**. **Hay** is often slurred into **a** or **u**, or omitted; or becomes **hee** before the pronoun **yee**.

Ex. **A'v been dhair munnie'z dhe teim** (I've often been there)—**Mee un him'z hud a gem** (He and I have had a game)—**Munnie oa dhe lamz hiz deed** (Many of the lambs have died)—**Hwaw wid a thoakht it?** (Who would have thought it?)—**A cood u tellt yee dhat** (I could have told you that)—**Oa, Tibbie, A hay seen dhe day yee widna been say shii** (Oh! Tibbie, I have seen the day when you wouldn't have been so shy)—**Shee fain wid a hain um** (She would gladly have had him)—**Hee wid stawnt, az gled tay see um** (He would have stood, as if glad to see him)—**Hoo munnie hoars hee yee na?** (How many horses may you have?)—

Hee cood u geen yee Scoach (He could have given you Scotch) —**A din dhat masel** (I've done that myself).

Day, diz and **did, can** and **cood, may** and **mikht, man** or **mun** (must), and **dawr** (dare) are used in the same way as the corresponding words in E. **Day** is sometimes strengthened into **div.** Ex. **A coodnay say** (I couldn't say—I don't know)—**Yee man gang haim** (You must go home)—**A, leik a bloakid, bist tay reid** (I, like a blockhead, had to ride)—**A shoartlie bist tay pastur i' dhe craft sum day** (I shall some day soon have to graze in the croft)—**A divnay ken** (I don't know)—**Div yee noa see?** (don't you see?)—**A dawrsay** (I daresay)—**It mikht hay been wawr** (It might have been worse).

As in E., **can, may, man, wull,** and sometimes **dawr,** do not add a sibilant in the 3rd person singular present.

Can is used, unlike E., as an infinitive in the sense of 'be able to', e.g. **A'll noa can gang dhu-moarn** (I shan't be able to go to-morrow)—**Ivrie wain in dhe toon ull can say dhat** (Every child in the village will be able to say that).

Sometimes in interrogative sentences the past of the verb is used where in E. the auxiliary 'did' would be employed, e. g. **Hwawr hard yee dhat?** (Where did you hear that?)—**Hwawr gat yee yur skillin?** (Where did you get your schooling—go to school?).

The past of **man** or **mun** (must) is **beet** or **bist** (*obs.*), e. g. **It beet tay be** (It had to be).

Wull (often slurred into 'll) and **wid** or **wud** (sometimes slurred into 'd) are used where 'will' and 'would' are used in E., and also where 'shall' and 'should' are used in E., except where 'should' is used in the sense of 'ought to', its place being then taken in A. by **shid.** The word 'shall' is not used at all in Scotch in ordinary conversation—hence the difficulty a Scotchman has in knowing when to use 'shall' and 'should' in speaking E. Ex.: **Wull yoo be dhair?** (Shall you be there?)—**Ii, but yee wull thoa** (Yes, but you shall)—**A'll gee yee't** (I'll give it you)—**A wid think dhat** (I should think so)—**Yee shidna day dhat** (You shouldn't do that).

There is a curious use of **'z** for **'ll,** with a future meaning, e.g. **A'z wud** (I'll wager)—**A'z waarun** (I'll warrant)—**Yee'z noa bee heer** (You'll not be here) **A'z ei bee dhair** (I shall still be there). It is no doubt a survival of **sal** (shall).

Dow, doakht are used in poetry in the sense of 'can', 'could':

Trumlin, A dow noakht but glowr (Trembling, I can do nothing but stare)—**Coarnwawlis foakht az lawng'z hee doakht** (Cornwallis fought as long as he could).

Negative Auxiliary Verbs.

The adverb **noa** after an auxiliary verb, and sometimes after other verbs, is slurred into **nay**, much as in E. the corresponding adverb 'not' is slurred into *n't*, e.g. **iznay, wuznay** or **wiznay** (isn't, wasn't)—**hevnay, hennay, hiznay, hudnay** (haven't, hasn't, hadn't) –**cannay, coodnay** (can't, couldn't)—**munnay** (mustn't)—**winnay, wudnay** (won't, wouldn't)—**shidnay** (shouldn't)—**dinnay, diznay, didnay** (don't, doesn't, didn't)—**dawrnay** (daren't)—**neednay** or **neennay** (needn't)—**cairnay** (don't care)—**wistnay** (didn't know). Some speakers pronounce the negative more like **na** than **nay**. But **am** and **'r** (are) usually take the full form of the adverb—**A'm noa, wee'r noa, yee'r noa**—and **iz noa, 'z noa** or **'s noa** are used as well as **iznay**. Ex. **A'm noa weel** (I'm not well)—**It's noa** or **It iznay** (It isn't)—**Yee'r noa blait** (You aren't shy)—**A cannay cum** (I can't come)—**A coodnay day't** (I couldn't do it)—**Yee munnay gang** (You mustn't go)—**Hee widnay cum** (He wouldn't come)—**A dawrnay tell** (I daren't tell)—**Yee arnay Mairie Morison** (You aren't Mary Morison)—**A cairnay bii** (I don't care a bit) –**Hee wistnay hwawr hee wiz gawn** (He didn't know where he was going)—**Facks ur cheelz dhut winnay ding un downay be dispyootit** (Facts are fellows that won't be beaten and can't be disputed) –**Hee neennay craw say croos** (He needn't crow so proudly)—**A coodnay say a hait uboot it** (I couldn't say anything about it).

Interrogative Use of Verbs.

As in E., an interrogative sentence, unless when it begins with an interrogative pronoun or adverb, generally begins with one of the auxiliary verbs followed by the subject. Ex.: **Am A noa rikht?** (Am I not right?)—**Ur yee shair?** (Are you sure?)—**Hwaw did yee see?** (Who did you see?)—**Dinnay yee ken?** or **Div yee noa ken?** (Don't you know?)—**Cannay yee cum?** or **Can yee noa cum?** (Can't you come?)—**Wid yee leik a bit?** (Would you like a bit?).

If no auxiliary verb is used, the verb begins the sentence, e.g.

Think yee say? (Do you think so?)—**Cam yee ba Athul?** (Did you come by Atholl?).

Past Tense.

Regular verbs form their indefinite past tense by adding to the present the syllable **-it**, which corresponds to the E. '**ed**'. Ex.: **creep, creepit** (crept)—**keep, keepit** (kept)—**sleep, sleepit** (slept)—**droap, droapit** (dropped)—**stoap, stoapit** (stopped)—**soop, soopit** (swept)—**rap, rappit** (rapped)—**keek, keekit** (peeped)—**leik, leikit** (liked)—**luk, lukit** (looked)—**sing, singit** (singed)—**hurt, hurtit** (hurt)—**likht, likhtit** (lighted)—**pent, pentit** (painted).

It will be seen from the above examples that some verbs in A. have the regular past, while the corresponding verbs in E. form it somewhat irregularly, at least in the pronunciation, especially by turning the *-ed* into *t*.

Some verbs form the past by adding **t** to the present, e.g. **sell, sellt** (sold)—**tell, tellt** (told)—**scail, scailt** (spilt)—**ken, kent** or **kend** (knew)—**loas, loast** (lost)—**miss, misst** (missed)—**ben** (bend), **bent**—**coarn** (corn), **coarnt**—**fesh** (fetch), **fesht**—**gur** (make), **gurt** (made)—**blin** (blind), **blint** (blinded)—**mein** (mind), **meint** (minded)—**cach, cacht** (caught).

Some verbs ending in a vowel-sound form the past by adding **t** to the present, e.g. **boo** (bow), **boot**—**caw** (call), **cawt**—**dee** (die), **deet**—**poo** (pull), **poot**—**row** (roll), **rowt** (rolled)—**pei** (pay), **peit** (paid). Some speakers, however, pronounce this termination as **d**.

Others form the past by adding **d** to the present, e.g. **loo** (love), **lood** (loved)—**gay** (go), **gaid** (went)—**lay, laid**—**gee** (give), **geed** or **gid** (gave)—**day** (do), **did**.

As in E., many common verbs form their past irregularly, but there is a tendency (1) to end the past tense with **t** or **d**, and (2) when the vowel-sound of the verb is changed, to have in the past the sound of **aa, aw, ai, e, oa, oo, i**, or **u**. Ex.: Past ending in **t** or **d**—**bii** (buy), **boakht** (bought)—**bring, broakht** (brought)—**think, thoakht** (thought)—**seek, soakht** (sought)—**wurk, roakht** (wrought)—**aw** (owe), **awkht** (owed)—**burn, brunt** (burnt)—**may, mikht** (might)—**tein** (lose), **tint** (lost)—**speer** (ask), **speert** (asked)—**bigin, bigood** (began)—**can, cood** (could)—**heer** (hear), **hard** or **herd**—**hay** (have), **hud** (had)—**mak** (make), **maid** (made)—**say, sed** (said)—**wull** (will), **wid** (would).

Past in **aa** or **aw**—**brek** (break), **brak** (broke)—**stick**, **stak** (stuck)—**speek**, **spak** (spoke)—**streck**, **strak** (struck)—**cum** (come), **cam** (came)—**clim** (climb), **clam** (climbed)—**ding** (beat), **dang**—**ring**, **rang**—**fling**, **flang**—**get** (get), **gat**—**furget**, **furgat** (forgot)—**greet** (weep), **grat**—**pit** (put), **pat** (put)—**spit**, **spat**—**sit**, **sat**—**sweet** (sweat), **swat**—**weet** (wet), **wat**—**fin** (find), **fan** (found)—**rin** (run), **ran**—**spin**, **span**—**win**, **wan** (won)—**lowp** (leap), **lap** (leaped)—**bid**, **bad** (bade)—**see**, **saw**—**steel** (steal), **staw** (stole)—**rax** (reach, stretch), **rawkht**—**tell**, **tawld** (told).

Past in **ai**—**beid** (endure), **baid** (endured)—**reid** (ride), **raid** (rode)—**streid**, **straid** (strode)—**sleid** (slide), **slaid** (slid)—**reit** (write), **rait** (wrote)—**sheer** (reap or clip), **shair**—**threiv**, **thraiv** (throve)—**riiv** (split), **raiv**—**reiz** (rise), **raiz** (rose)—**gee** (give), **gay** (gave)—**lii** (lie), **lay**.

Past in **e**—**blid** (bleed), **bled**—**breed**, **bred**—**cleed** (clothe), **cled**—**feed**, **fed**—**leed** (lead), **led**—**reed** (read), **red**—**say**, **sed** (said)—**eet** (eat), **ett** (ate)—**meet**, **met**—**faw** (fall), **fell**—**hawd** (hold), **held**—**lee** (leave), **left**.

Past in **oa**—**fekht** (fight), **foakht** (fought)—**freez**, **froaz** (froze)—**shit** (shoot), **shoat**—**beer** (bear), **boar** (bore)—**weer** (wear), **woar** (wore)—**sweer** (swear), **swoar** (swore)—**teer** (tear), **toar** (tore).

Past in **oo**—**blaw** (blow), **bloo** (blew)—**draw**, **droo** (drew)—**craw** (crow), **croo** (crew)—**grow**, **groo** (grew)—**flee** (fly), **floo** (flew)—**tak** (take), **took**.

Past in **i**—**cast**, **kist** (cast)—**stawn** (stand), **stid** (stood)—**let**, **lit** (let).

Past in **u**—**sing**, **sung**—**shaik** (shake), **shyuk** (shook)—**lakh** (laugh), **lyukh** (laughed).

Waat (know) has as past **wist** (knew)—**Un wistna oa ma fait** (And knew not of my fate).

Present Participle and Verbal Noun.

In A. there is no noticeable difference between the pronunciation of the termination of the present participle and of that of the verbal noun, which in both cases is **-in**, with some tendency towards **-un** (see p. 37); e.g. **dee**, **deein** (dying)—**poo**, **pooin** (pulling)—**sing**, **singin** (singing)—**think**, **thinkin** (thinking).

Gay or **gang** (go) has its present participle and verbal noun slurred into **gawn**, e.g. **Hwawr yee gawn?** (Where are you going?)—**A wizna thinkin oa gawn** (I wasn't thinking of going).

Past Participle.

Regular verbs form their past participle in the same way as the past tense by adding **-it** (corresponding to the E. *-ed*) to the present. Its form is therefore, in the case of such verbs, the same as that of the past tense. Ex. **creepit** (crept), **keepit** (kept), **sleepit** (slept), **droapit** (dropped), **stoapit** (stopped), **soopit** (swept), **keekit** (peeped), **leikit** (liked), **lukit** (looked), **singit** (singed), **hurtit** (hurt), **pentit** (painted), **rappit** (rapped).

As in the case of the past tense, verbs ending in a vowel-sound, and some verbs ending in a consonant-sound, form the past participle by adding **t** or **d** to the present. Ex.: **dee** (die), **deet** (died)—**caw** (call), **cawt** or **cawd** or **cud** (called)—**boo** (bow), **boot** (bowed)—**poo** (pull), **poot** or **pood** (pulled)—**alloo** (allow, admit), **alloot**—**mairie** (marry), **mairit** (married)—**bairie** (bury), **bairit** (buried)—**loo** (love), **lood** (loved)—**lay, laid**—**sell, sellt** (sold)—**tell, tellt** (told)—**kill, killt** (killed)—**scail** (spill), **scailt** (spilt)—**ken** (know), **kent** or **kend** (known)—**ben** (bend), **bent**—**sen** (send), **sent**—**len** (lend), **lent**—**coarn** (corn), **coarnt**—**gur** (make), **gurt** (made)—**sair** (serve), **sairt** (served)—**loas** (lose), **loast** (lost)—**miss, misst** (missed).

Many common verbs form their past participle irregularly, with a tendency (1) to make it end in **t, d**, or **n**, and (2) where the vowel-sound of the verb is changed, to make it **aw, ai, e, ee, i, oa, ow**, or **u**.

Past participle in **t** or **d**: **bii** (buy), **boakht** (bought)—**bring, broakht** (brought)—**think, thoakht** (thought)—**seek, soakht** (sought)—**wurk, roakht** (wrought)—**aw** (owe), **awkht** (owed)—**burn, brunt** (burnt)—**tein** (lose), **tint** (lost)—**lee** (leave), **left**—**heer** (hear), **hard** or **herd** (heard)—**hay** (have), **hud** (had)—**mak** (make), **maid**—**say, sed** (said)—**shay** (shoe), **shoad** (shod).

Past participle in **n**: **blaw** (blow), **blawn** (blown)—**faw** (fall), **fawn** (fallen)—**thraw** (twist), **thrawn** (twisted)—**gay** (go), **gain** (gone)—**hay** (have), **hain** (had)—**lii** (lie), **lain**—**tak** (take), **tain** (taken)—**eet** (eat), **ettun** (eaten)—**gee** (give), **geen** (given)—**see, seen**—**bee** (be), **been**—**beid** (endure), **biddun** (endured)—**bid,**

biddun (bidden)—**reiv** (split), **rivvun** (split)—**dreiv** (drive), **drivvun** (driven)—**threiv** (thrive), **thrivvun** (thriven)—**reid** (ride), **riddun** (ridden)—**heid** (hide), **hiddun** (hidden)—**reiz** (rise), **rizzun** (risen)—**sleid** (slide), **sliddun** (slidden)—**day** (do), **din** (done)—**sit**, **sittun** (sat)—**let**, **littun** (let)—**pit** (put), **pittun** (put)—**cast**, **kisn** (cast)—**stawn** (stand), **stiddun** (stood)—**beer** (bear), **boarn** (born)—**sheer** (reap, clip), **shoarn** (reaped, clipped)—**weer** (wear), **woarn** (worn)—**sweer** (swear), **swoarn**—**teer** (tear), **toarn** (torn)—**get** (get), **goatun** (got)—**roat** (rot), **roatun** (rotten)—**brek** (break), **broakun** (broken)—**speek** (speak), **spoakun** (spoken)—**fekht** (fight), **foakhun** (fought)—**praiv** (prove), **proavun** (proved)—**chaiz** (choose), **choazun** (chosen)—**freez** (freeze), **froazun** (frozen)—**grow** (grow), **grown** (grown)—**steel** (steal), **stown** (stolen)—**streck** (strike), **struckun** (struck)—**shaik** (shake), **shyukkun** (shaken)—**hawd** (hold), **huddun** (held)—**fleit** (scold), **fluttun** (scolded)—**greet** (weep), **gruttun** (wept)—**spit**, **sputtun** (spat)—**sweet** (sweat), **swuttun** (sweated)—**drink**, **drukkun** (drunk).

A few verbs, ending in **d**, **t**, **n**, or **ng**, make no change in the termination of the past participle, but some change the vowel-sound of the verb: **breed**, **bred**—**feed**, **fed**—**leed** (lead), **led**—**cleed** (clothe), **cled** (clad)—**blid** (bleed), **bled**—**redd** (arrange), **redd**—**bait** (beat), **bait** (beaten)—**reit** (write), **roat** (written)—**acqwaant** (acquaint), **acqwaant** (acquainted)—**furget** (forget), **furgoat** (forgotten)—**rin** (run), **run** (run)—**spin**, **spun**—**win**, **wun** (won)—**fin** (find), **fun** (found)—**ring**, **rung**—**sing**, **sung**—**ding** (beat), **dung** (beaten)—**hing** (hang), **hung**—**fling**, **flung**—**clim** (climb), **clum** (climbed).

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE DIALECTS OF AYRSHIRE AND PERTHSHIRE

Wherever dialects of English speech are spoken, each area has some local peculiarities of its own; and it may be interesting if I make a comparison between the dialect of Central Ayrshire and my own native dialect, that of Lower Strathearn, in Perthshire, about seventy miles away and close to the Highland Border, beyond which, until recently, Gaelic was the spoken language of the people. If the comparison be made with standard English, the similarities of the two dialects, in vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, and idiom, are much more striking than the differences between them; but the following differences are noticeable. (A. means the dialect of Central Ayrshire, P. means the dialect of Strathearn in Perthshire, and E. means standard English.)

CONSONANTS

As regards consonant-sounds, the chief difference is the tendency in A. to omit the sound **d**, especially after **n** or **l**, in many words in which it is pronounced, both in P. and E. Ex.

E.	P.	A.	E.	P.	A.
hand	hawnd	hawn	Highland	Heelund	Heelun
land	lawnd	lawn	London	Lundun	Lunnun
stand	stawnd	stawn	hundred	hundur	hunnur
end	end	en	under-	undur-	unnur-
mend	mend	men	stand	stawnd	stawn
friend	freend	freen	old	awld	awl
blind	blind	blin	bold	bawld	bawl
kind	keind	kein	cold	cawld	cawl
wind	wund	wun	fold	fawld	fawl
round	roond	roon	field	feeld	feel
pound	pund	pun	wild	weild	weil
ground	grund	grun	world	wawrld	wawrl

In a few words however P. does, like A., omit **d**, but not at the end of the word. Ex.

E.	P.	A.	E.	P.	A.
candle	cawnul	cawnul	thunder	thunnur	thunnur
handle	hawnul	hawnul	wonder	wunnur	wunnur
kindle	kennul	kennul	founder	foonur	foonur

The two dialects generally agree in the omission of the sound **l**, e. g. **aw** (all)—**baw** (ball)—**caw** (call)—**sawt** (salt)—**fawt** (fault)—**oo** (wool)—**foo** (full)—**poo** (pull)—**shoodhur** (shoulder)—**now** (knoll)—**row** (roll)—**cowt** (colt)—**gowd** (gold).

The two dialects are alike in the omission of the labial sounds **b** and **v**, in comparison with E., e. g. **tummul** (tumble)—**thummul** (thimble)—**chawmur** (chamber)—**oa** (of)—**hay** (have)—**gee** (give)—**gay** (gave)—**loo** (love)—**twal** (twelve)—**deel** (devil)—**hairst** (harvest)—**sullur** (silver); and in the omission of some other consonant-sounds, e. g. **tain** (taken)—**fing-ur** (finger)—**Ing-lish** (English)—**drukken** (drunken)—**wi** or **wee** (with)—**fay** (from)—**wawr** (worse)—**sin** (since)—**craitur** (creature)—**pictur** (picture)—**claiz** (clothes).

They also agree in inserting in some words consonants not sounded in E., e. g. **ken** (know)—**sclait** (slate)—**skelp** (slap)—**hoolut** (owl)—**preen** (pin)—**thrussul** (thistle)—**kitlin** (kitten)—**tinklur** (tinker)—**laivruk** (lark)—**twaw** (two)—**swurd** (sword)—**dyuk** (duck)—**hyuk** (hook)—**tyukh** (tough)—**inyukh** (enough)—**yuk** (itch). But A. has **groazit** for P. **groazur** (gooseberry)—**wunnuck** for P. **windee** (window)—**yull** for P. **ail** (ale)—**yurth** for P. **airth** (earth)—**byuk** for P. **book** (book)—**brinth** for P. **breed** (breadth).

The two dialects agree in making the present participle and verbal noun end in **in** (sometimes with a tendency to pronounce it **un**), instead of the E. *ing*; also in the pronunciation of such words as **likhnin** (lightning)—**moarnin** (morning)—**puddin** (pudding)—**shullin** (shilling)—**sang** (song)—**rang** (wrong)—**lawng** (long)—**naything** (nothing)—**ing-un** (onion); but A. has **umang** for P. **umoan** (among).

In both dialects **r** is pronounced with a distinct trill of the tip of the tongue; and the rough guttural aspirate is pronounced in such words as **likht** (light)—**nikht** (night)—**fekht** (fight)—**boakht** (bought)—**doakhtur** (daughter)—**rukh** (rough)—**nikhur** (neigh)—**hawkh** (holm)—**sawkh** (willow)—**laikh** (low)—**pekh** (pant)—**loakh** (lake)—**toakhur** (dowry); but A. has **flay** for P. **flekh** (flea) and **mawk** for P. **mawkh** (maggot).

Both dialects have in some words a guttural consonant where E. has a palatal, e. g. **caff** (chaff)—**kist** (chest)—**kirn** (churn)—**kirk** (church)—**birk** (birch)—**sic** (such)—**thack** (thatch)—**breeks** (breeches)—**steek** (stitch)—**muckul** (much)—**paitrik** (partridge)—

rig (ridge)—**brig** (bridge)—**gant** (yawn). Both dialects have **dh** for *d* in such words as **ledhur** (ladder)—**poodhur** (powder)—**shoodhur** (shoulder); and for *t* in **dhu-day** (to-day)—**dhu-moarn** (to-morrow)—**dhigidhur** (together). Noticeable differences are that A. has **yin** for P. **ain** (one, *num.*), **yay** for P. **ay** (one, *adj.*)—**byoo** for P. **bloo** (blue)—**pyukh** for P. **ploo** (plough).

VOWEL-SOUNDS

The difference between the two dialects is more noticeable in the vowel-sounds, and especially in the substitution in A. of **ee** for the P. **ai** in many words. Ex.

E.		A.	P.
Written	*Spoken*		
dead	*ded*	deed	daid
bread	*bred*	breed	braid
head	*hed*	heed	haid
deaf	*def*	deef	daif
spread	*spred*	spreed	spraid
bead	*beed*	beed	baid
leaf	*leef*	leef	laif
heal	*heel*	heel	hail
meal	*meel*	meel	mail
steal	*steel*	steel	stail
beam	*beem*	beem	baim
dream	*dreem*	dreem	draim
heap	*heep*	heep	haip
fear	*feer*	feer	fair
east	*eest*	eest	aist
beast	*beest*	beest	baist
eat	*eet*	eet	ait
heat	*heet*	heet	hait
meat	*meet*	meet	mait
cheat	*cheet*	cheet	chait
peat	*peet*	peet	pait
easy	*eezi*	eezie	aizie
please	*pleez*	pleez	plaiz
bear *v.*	*bair*	beer	bair
tear *v.*	*tair*	teer	tair
wear	*wair*	weer	wair
swear	*swair*	sweer	swair

But in a number of words with these vowel-sounds both dialects agree with each other, while they differ from E. Ex. (1) **ai** for E.

ee: **baird** (beard)—**shaif** (sheaf)—**chaip** (cheap)—**dail** (deal)—**sait** (seat)—**craitur** (creature)—**raizun** (reason)—**saizun** (season)—**daisunt** (decent); (2) **ai** for E. *e*: **daith** (death)—**braith** (breath)—**dairth** (dearth)—**lairn** (learn)—**pairl** (pearl)—**airlie** (early); (3) **e** for E. *a*: **hert** (heart)—**herth** (hearth); (4) **ee** for E. *e*: **threed** (thread)—**breest** (breast); (5) **e** for E. *ai*: **brek** (break). The E. 'sweat' (*swet*) is in A. **sweet**, and in P. **sweit**. 'Second' is in A. **saicunt**, and in P. **seecund**.

Both dialects have a tendency to turn E. *a* into **aw**, as in **maw** (mamma)—**paw** (papa)—**lawd** (lad)—**hawf** (half)—**sawm** (psalm)—**Sawbuth** (Sabbath); but this tendency is even more noticeable in A. than in P., e. g. A. **cawr**, P. **car** (car)—A. **dawrk**, P. **dark** (dark)—A. **dawrlin**, P. **darlin** (darling). Both dialects have also a tendency to turn E. *a* into **ai** or **e**, as in **pairt** (part)—**gaird** (guard)—**yaird** (yard)—**faidhur** (father)—**ferm** (farm)—**fermur** (farmer)—**hert** (heart)—**gless** (glass)—**eftur** (after)—**gedhur** (gather). The tendency in A. is to make this sound **ai**, where in P. the younger generation make it **e**, e. g. A. **airm**, P. **erm** (arm)—A. **airmie**, P. **ermie** (army)—A. **cairt**, P. **kert** (cart)—A. **mairch**, P. **merch** (march)—A. **mairie**, P. **merrie** (marry).

In both dialects there is a tendency to substitute the short vowel **u** for the E. *i* in such words as **ull** (ill)—**hull** (hill)—**mull** (mill)—**wull** (will)—**mulk** (milk)—**um** or **hum** (him)—**hwup** (whip)—**wut** (wit)—**sullur** (silver)—**hwuskie** (whisky)—**hwussul** (whistle); but the tendency is not quite so strong in A. as in P., e. g. we have A. **hit**, P. **hut** (it)—A. **miss**, P. **muss** (miss)—A. **mistris**, P. **mustris** (mistress). There is also in A. a tendency to pronounce this short vowel in some words something like **e**, e. g. A. **fet** or **fit**, P. **fut** (foot)—A. **fesh** or **fish**, P. **fush** (fish)—A. **fefteen**, P. **fufteen** (fifteen)—A. **feftie**, P. **fuftie** (fifty)—A. **sestur**, P. **sustur** (sister).

Both dialects round the E. *o* into **oa** in many words, such as **coak** (cock)—**roak** (rock)—**shoap** (shop)—**coarn** (corn)—**noarth** (north)—**Scoach** (Scotch)—**moarnin** (morning). But when an English word ends in a short *oa*, the tendency is in A. to make it end in a short **a**, and in P. in a short **ay**, e. g. A. **barra**, P. **barray** (barrow)—A. **falla**, P. **fallay** (fellow)—A. **nerra**, P. **nerray** (narrow)—A. **swaala**, P. **swaalay** (swallow)—A. **tubacca**, P. **tubawcay** (tobacco)—A. **Glesca**, P. **Glescay** (Glasgow).

One of the most noticeable differences between A. and P. is

that while in P. many words (especially words which in E. have the sound *oo*) are pronounced with a sound like that of the French *eu* in *peu* (which I spell **ui**), that sound has disappeared from Central Ayrshire, where its place is generally taken by **i**, except at the end of a word or before **r** or **z**, where it becomes **ay** or **ai**. Ex.

E.		P.	A.
Written.	*Spoken.*		
good	*good*	guid	gid
rood	*rood*	ruid	rid
should	*shood*	shuid	shid
stood	*stood*	stuid	stid
fool	*fool*	fuil	fill
school	*scool*	scuil	skill
moon	*moon*	muin	min
June	*Joon*	Juin	Jin
soon	*soon*	shuin	shin
shoes	*shooz*	shuin	shin
spoon	*spoon*	spuin	spin
do	*doo*	dui	day
too	*too*	tui	tay
shoe	*shoo*	shui	shay
moor	*moor*	muir	mair
poor	*poor*	puir	pair
sure	*shoor*	shuir	shair
choose	*chooz*	chuiz	chaiz
music	*myoozic*	muizik	maizik
bury	*berri*	buirie	bairie

In a few words A. has **u** where P. has **aa**, e. g. A. **purrich**, P. **parrich** (porridge)—A. **bunnuk**, P. **bannuk** (thick scone)—A. **bunnut**, P. **bannut** (bonnet).

There is a tendency in A. to pronounce a short vowel at the end of a word **a**, where in P. it is pronounced **ay**, e. g. P. **awfay**, A. **awfa** (awful)—P. **ulkay**, A. **ilka** (every)—P. **uncay**, A. **unca** (very)—P. **varray**, A. **vurra** (very). The short negative added to a verb is in P. **nay**, in A. **nay** or **na** (n't), e. g. P. **wuznay**, A. **wiznay** or **wizna** (wasn't)—P. **duinay**, A. **dinnay** or **dinna** (don't)—P. **wunnay**, A. **winnay** or **winna** (won't).

In both dialects 'any' (*enni*) is **oanie**; but while in P. 'many' (*menni*) is **moanie**, in A. it is **munnie**.

GRAMMAR AND IDIOM

The differences in grammar and idiom between the two dialects are comparatively few. Among them may be mentioned the following:

While in P. the pronoun it is often contracted into **d**, it remains **t** in A., e.g. P. **oa'd**, A. **oa't** or **u't** (of it)—P. **wee'd**, A. **wi't** or **wee't** (with it)—P. **fay'd**, A. **fay't** (from it)—P. **see'd**, A. **see't** (see it)—P. **goatun'd**, A. **goatun't** (got it). 'What' is in P. **hwaat** or **hwut**, in A. **hwit**.

In P. it is usual to contract the phrases 'of the', 'in the', or 'on the' into **ee**, and 'to the' into **tee**, e.g. **dhe haid ee toon** (the head of the town)—**A'm gawn tee kirk** (I'm going to church). These contractions are not used in A.

Among the auxiliary verbs P. has **wuz**, A. **wiz** or **wuz** (was)—P. **hez**, A. **hiz** (has)—P. **hed**, A. **hud** (had)—P. **man**, A. **man** or **mun** (must)—P. **wud**, A. **wid** or **wud** (would)—P. **duin**, A. **din** (done). The past of **man** (must) is in P. **buid**, in A. **beet** or **bist** (had to).

In the past and past participle of some verbs, A. has **t**, where P. has **d**, e.g. P. **gard**, A. **gurt** (made)—P. **coarnd**, A. **coarnt** (corned)—P. **deed**, A. **deet** (died)—P. **pood**, A. **poot** (pulled)—P. **rowd**, A. **rowt** (rolled)—P. **kulld**, A. **killt** (killed)—P. **merraid**, A. **mairit** (married)—P. **buiraid**, A. **bairit** (buried)—P. **saird**, A. **sairt** (served).

VOCABULARY

Among the few differences in vocabulary may be noticed: P. **bairn**, A. **wain** (child)—P. **theevul**, A. **spurtul** (porridge stick)—P. **anturin**, A. **daimun** (occasional).

CHRISTIAN NAMES

The following are among the more common Christian names, with their shortened and diminutive forms. A child is generally called by the diminutive form, which may cling to it through life or be replaced by the shortened or full form as it grows older.

MASCULINE NAMES

English	Ayrshire
Adam	Eddum, Ned, Ed, Edday, Aiday
Aeneas	Ang-us
Alexander	Alick, San, Sanuray, Sannay
Andrew	Anra, Anday
Archibald	Airchbuld, Airchay, Bawlday
Charles	Chairlz, Chairlay
Daniel	Dan, Dannay
David	Dawvit, Daivee
Donald	Dawnul, Dunnul
Douglas	Dooglus, Doogee
Edward	Ned, Ed, Nedday
George	Joarj, Joarday
Hector	Haiktur, Haik, Haikay
Henry	Hendray, Har, Harray
James	Jaimz, Jimz, Jimmay
John	Joan, Joak, Jaik, Joanay, Joakay, Jaikay
Lachlan	Lawkhlun, Lawkhay
Laurence	Lawrins, Lowr, Lowree
Malcolm	Maakum
Matthew	Matha, Math
Michael	Mikhul, Mick, Mickay
Norman	Noarmun
Peter	Peetur, Pait, Paitay
Robert	Roaburt, Roabin, Rab, Boab, Roabay, Boabay
Samuel	Samul, Sam, Sammay
Thomas	Tammus, Tam, Tammay
William	Weelum, Wull, Wullay, Billay

FEMININE NAMES

E.	A.
Agnes	Agnis, Nansay, Nan, Nannay
Anne	Ann, Annay
Barbara	Bab, Babbay
Catherine	Kaitrun, Kait, Kaitay, Kittay
Christina	Kurstiina, Kirstay, Teen, Teenee
Elizabeth	Leezbuth, Eliizie, Liz, Bess, Lizzee, Leezie, Bet, Bettay, Bessay
Euphemia	Yoofaimia, Faimay
Grace	Grais, Graisay, Grizul
Isabella	Iizabella, Iiza, Bell, Tibbie
Jane	Jeen, Jeenee
Janet	Jennut, Jess, Jennay, Jessay
Jemima	Jimiima, Jimmay, Miima

E.	A.
Margaret	**Margit, Meg, Peg, Maggay, Peggee**
Mary or Marion	**Mairay, Merrun, Mei, Meizee, Minnay, Mall, Moal, Mallay, Mailay, Poalay**
Robina	**Roabeenee, Been, Beenee**
Sarah	**Sara, Sal, Sallay**

SURNAMES

E.	A.	E.	A.
Armour	**Airmur**	Macpherson	**Mucfairsun**
Bailie	**Beilay**	Macdougal	**Mucdoogul**
Beaumont	**Bowmun**	Macdowell	**Mudoal**
Brown	**Broon**	Macleod	**Muglowd**
Campbell	**Camul**	Martin	**Mairtin**
Cunningham	**Kinnikum**	Millar	**Mullur**
Chalmers	**Chawmurz**	Montgomery	**Mugumray**
Cochrane	**Coakhrun**	Mitchell	**Mechil**
Crichton	**Crekhtun**	Muir	**Mair**
Dalziel	**Da-yel**	Nisbet	**Neezbet**
Douglas	**Dooglus**	Oswald	**Oazwul**
Dreghorn	**Dreggun**	Paton	**Pawtun**
Dunlop	**Dullap**	Paterson	**Paitursun**
Forbes	**Foarbus**	Richmond	**Rechmunt**
Fulton	**Fultun**	Ritchie	**Rechie**
Gardner	**Gairnur**	Robertson	**Roabisun**
Gordon	**Goardun**	Ross	**Roas**
Graham	**Graim**	Scott	**Scoat**
Guthrie	**Goatray**	Strathearn	**Strayhoarn**
Hogg	**Hoag** or **Hug**	Wallace	**Waalus**
Kennedy	**Kinniday**	Watt	**Waat**
Kerr	**Kawr**	Wilson	**Wulsun**

PLACE NAMES

E.	A.	E.	A.
America	**Amairika**	Cunningham	**Kinnikum**
Australia	**Awstraalya**	Carrick	**Carrick**
Canada	**Caanada**	Alloway	**Allowa**
England	**Ing-lun**	Lochlea	**Loakhlie**
Scotland	**Scoatlun**	Mossgiel	**Musgeel**
Highlands	**Heelunz**	Tarbolton	**Turbowtun**
London	**Lunnun**	Strathaven	**Straivun**
Glasgow	**Glesca**	Mauchline	**Mawkhlin**
Edinburgh	**Aidinburra**	Colesfield (Montgomery)	**Coalsfeel**
Aberdeen	**Aiburdeen**	Ailsa	**Ailza**
Falkirk	**Fawkirk**	Auchincruive	**Akhincray**
Kyle	**Keil**		

E.	A.	E.	A.
Auchinweet	**Akhinweet**	Hillhead	**Hullheed**
Barnweill	**Burnweel**	Irvine	**Irvin**
Barrhill	**Bawrhull**	Kilmarnock	**Kilmawrnuck**
Barskiming	**Burskimin**	Kilwinning	**Kulwunnin**
Barwheys	**Burhweiz**	Kirkmichael	**Curmikhul**
Bennals	**Binnulz**	Kirkoswald	**Kirkoazul**
Blairquhan	**Blairhwan**	Ladyyard	**Leddeeyurd**
Bogend	**Boag-en**	Langlands	**Langlinz**
Brownhill	**Broonhull**	Lauirland	**Lowrlin**
Cambuslang	**Cumslang**	Maybole	**Meiboal**
Catrine	**Cawtrin**	Mossbog	**Musboag**
Clune	**Clin**	Muir	**Mair**
Coilsholm	**Coalyum**	Ochiltree	**Oakhiltree**
Coylton	**Cultun**	Prestwick	**Prestick**
Crofthead	**Craftheed**	Redbrae	**Redbray**
Culzean	**Culláin**	Sandiford	**Sanniefurd**
Dalmellington	**Dimellintun**	Scouts	**Scoots**
Dalrymple	**Drumpul**	Shawwood	**Shawud**
Doon	**Din**	Smithstone	**Smeestun**
Drumley	**Drumlei**	Symington	**Siimintun**
Drystone	**Dreistun**	Townhead	**Toonheed**
Failford	**Failfurd**	Torcross	**Turcoars**
Foulton	**Footun**	Troon	**Trin**
Hallrig	**Hawrig**	Wardneuk	**Wurdnyuk**

DAYS, MONTHS, AND TERMS

A.	E.	A.	E.
Sabbuth or Sawbuth	Sunday	**Wanzday**	Wednesday
		Fairzday	Thursday
Munday	Monday	**Freiday**	Friday
Tiizday	Tuesday	**Setturday**	Saturday

A.	E.	A.	E.
Jenwur	January	**Joolii**	July
Faiburwurrie	February	**Awgust**	August
Mairch	March	**Septembur**	September
Upreil	April	**Oaktoabur**	October
Mei	May	**Novembur**	November
Jin	June	**Dizembur**	December

A.	E.	A.	E.
Nyoo-ur-day	New Year's Day	**Lawmus**	1st August
Hansul Munday	The first Monday after the New Year	**Mikhulmus**	29th September
		Hallein	31st October
		Mairtimus	28th November
Cawnulzmus	2nd February	**Hugmunay**	31st December
Mei Tairm	28th May		

CALLS TO ANIMALS

		Meaning
To horses	**Woa or Stawn**	Stop
	Chick or Jee-up	Go on
	Hii or Vain	Come to the left
	Hup or Hup back	Go to the right
To cows	**Hurlay** or **Pooleddee**	Come to be milked
To calves	**Preea**	
To lambs	**Suckie** or **Sookie**	
To pigs	**Gissie** or **grumfie**	
To hens	**Chookie**	
To ducks	**Hweetie**	

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

A boanie breid'z eezee buskit.
A pretty bride is easily dressed.

A burnt wain dreedz dhe fiir.
A burnt child dreads the fire.

A fill at fefteen'z a fill at thertie.
A fool at fifteen is a fool at thirty.

A fill can mak sullur, but it taks a weis man tay keep it.
A fool can make money, but it requires a wise man to keep it.

A fill un hiz sullur'z eezee pairtit.
A fool and his money are easily parted.

A gawin fit's ei gettin—un it bee but a tackit in the heel.
A going foot is always getting—though it be but a nail in the heel.

A green Yill maks a fat kirkyaird.
A green Yule (Christmas) makes a fat churchyard.

An awl-maid'z wain'z ei weel-bred.
An old-maid's child is always well-bred.

An ull sheerur nivvur goat a gid hyuk.
A bad reaper never got a good sickle.

A rowin stain gedhurz nay foag.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.

A shaif aff a broakun kebbuck's neer misst.
A slice off a broken cheese is never missed.

Awbuddie hiz dhur ain draff-poak tay cairie, but sum hingz seidur nur idhurz.
Everybody has his own sack of draff to carry, but some hang lower down than others.

Aw crii un nay oo,
Koa dhe deel hwun hee clippit dhe soo.
Only an outcry and no wool,
Quoth the devil when he clipped the sow.

A wee buss iz bettur'n nay beel.
A small bush is better than no shelter.

A wummun'z yay doakhtur, un a coatur'z yay coo,—
Dhe tain'z nivvur weel, un dhe t'idhur'z nivvur foo.
A woman's only daughter, and a cottar's only cow,—
The one is never well, and the other is never satisfied.

Az black's a slay.
As black as a sloe.

Az blin'z a moal.
As blind as a mole.

Az deef's a doar-nail.
As deaf as a door-nail.

Az drii'z a hwussul.
As dry as a whistle.

Az drii'z a rid herrin.
As dry as a red herring.

Az foo'z a fiddlur.
As drunk as a fiddler.

Az quait's a moos.
As quiet as a mouse.

Az dhe soo fullz, dhe draff soors.
As the sow fills, the draff becomes sour.

Az tim'z a hwussul.
As empty as a whistle.

Az tyukh's dhe wuddie.
As tough as the withy.

Az weel bee hangd fur a sheep az a lam.
As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

Bettur a tim hoos nor an ull tinnunt.
Better an empty house than a bad tenant.

Bettur tay weer oot's roost oot.
Better to wear out than to rust out.

Bettur weer shin nor sheets.
Better wear out shoes than sheets.

'Can day' iz eezee cairit uboot.
'Can do' is easily carried about.

Cawl kail het ugain.
Cold broth hot again.

Cheinjiz iz likhtsum, az dhe weifie sed hwun hur man deet.
Changes are pleasant, as the woman said when her husband died.

Claw yoo mii back un A'll claw yoors.
You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.

Clivvur midhurz maks dawlie doakhturz.
Active mothers make dawdling daughters.

Coantentit wi littil un cantie wi mair.
Contented with little and happy with more.

Coarbiez diznay peik oot coarbiez' een.
Ravens don't pick out ravens' eyes.

Creep ufoar yee gang.
Creep before you walk.

Dansin leik a hen oan a het girdul.
Dancing like a hen on a hot baking-plate.

Dhay'r aw gid ut giz.
They are all good that give.

Dhe clartiur dhe coaziur.
The dirtier the cosier.

Dhe Friiurz oa Fail hud vurra gid ail
Oan Freidayz hwun dhay fastit;
Un nivvur waantit geer or kail
Az lawng'z dhur neeburz' lastit.
The Friars of Fail had very good ale
On Fridays when they fasted;
And never were without goods or broth
As long as their neighbours' lasted.

Dhe lassiez iz aw gid, but hwawr div dhe ull weifs cum fay?
The girls are all good, but where do the bad wives come from?

Dhem ut cumz furst's furst sairt.
Those who come first are served first.

Dhem ut eets lawng-ist leevz lawng-ist.
Those who eat longest live longest.

Dhe neerur dhe kirk, dhe fawrur fay grais.
The nearer the church, the farther from grace.

Dhe prif oa dhe puddin'z dhe eetin u't.
The proof of the pudding is the eating of it.

Dhe shaymakkur's weif un dhe smith's meer'z ei warst shoad.
The shoemaker's wife and the smith's mare are always the worst shod.

Dhur nay gain withoot pain.
There's no gain without pain.

Dhur'z littil wut intil dhe pow
Dhat likhts dhe cawnul at dhe low.
There's little wit in the head
That lights the candle at the flame.

Dhur'z un awfa uday hwun cajurz reid.
There's a fine to-do when hawkers ride.

Dinnay bee feert fur dhe day yee nivvur saw.
Don't fear the day you never saw.

Dinnay hing in dhe breeks.
Don't hang in the brichin.

Dugz un wainz kenz hwaw'z gid tay dhum.
Dogs and children know who are good to them.

Fair play tellz dhe sel u't.
Fair play tells of itself.

Fillz shidnay see hawf-din wark.
Fools shouldn't see half-done work.

Flee laikh, flee lawng.
Fly low, fly long.

Gantin'z waantin sleep, meet or makkin oa.
Yawning means a need for sleep, food or humouring.

Gid geer'z maid up in wee book.
Good stuff is put up in small bulk.

Giff-gaff maks gid freenz.
Exchange of presents makes good friends.

Gin yee frii stainz in buttur, dhe bray ull bee gid.
If you fry stones in butter, the gravy will be good.

Harknurz nivvur heerz a gid stoarie uboot dhurselz.
Listeners never hear a good tale of themselves.

'Hay' gurz a deef man heer.
'Take this' makes a deaf man hear.

Hee hiz a bee in hiz bunnut.
He has a bee in his cap.

Hee'll aidhur mak a spin or speil a hoarn.
He'll either make a spoon or spoil a horn.

Hee'll noa leev tay scart un awl heed, dhat yin.
That fellow will never live to scratch an old head.

Hee wiz naidhur tay hawd nur tay bin.
He could neither be held nor bound.

Hee'z owr awl a cat tay draw a stray ufoar.
He's too old a cat to draw a straw before.

Hee'z wawr tay waatur nur tay coarn.
He's more difficult to water than to corn.

Hung-ur'z gid kichin.
Hunger makes good seasoning.

Hwawr dhe coo cawft dhe cuddee.
Where the cow calved the donkey.

Hwawr dhe gray meer foald dhe fiddlur.
Where the gray mare foaled the fiddler.

Hwawr dhe Heelunmun fun dhe tangz.
Where the Highlander found the tongs.

If yee cannay day dhum oanie gid, yee neennay day dhum oanie herm.
If you can't do them any good, you needn't do them any harm.

It needz a lawng spin tay sup wi a Feifur.
It requires a long spoon to sup with a man from Fife (an east-country man).

It's an ull burd dhut feilz its ain nest.
It's a bad bird that dirties its own nest.

It's an ull wun ut blawz naybuddie gid.
It's a bad wind that blows good to nobody.

It's cummin wi dhe blin cairiur.
It's coming by the blind carrier.

It's gid tay bee boanie un weel leikit.
It's good to be pretty and popular.

It's gid tay bee hung-rie un ken oa meet.
It's good to be hungry and to know where to get food.

It's noa eezee takkin dhe breeks aff a Heelunmun.
It's not easy to take trousers off a Highlander (who wears a kilt).

It's noa fur naything dhe hawk hwussulz.
It's not for nothing that the hawk whistles.

It's noa loast a freen gets.
It's not lost that a friend gets.

It's ull waitin fur deed men'z shin.
It's trying to be waiting for dead men's shoes.

Ivrie buddie fur dhursel un dhe deel tak dhe hinmust yin.
Everybody for himself and the devil take the last one.

Ivrie coak crawz croosist oan hiz ain middun.
Every cock crows most boldly on his own dunghill.

Keep a caam sukh.
Keep a calm breath (Keep calm).

Keep yur ain fesh-guts tay yur ain see-mawz.
Keep your own fish-guts for your own sea-gulls.

Keil fur a man, Carrick fur a coo,
Kinnikum fur buttur un cheez, un Gallowa fur oo.
Kyle for a man, Carrick for a cow,
Cunningham for butter and cheese, and Galloway for wool.

Laakh un grow fat.
Laugh and grow fat.

Lawng may yur lum reek.
Long may your chimney smoke.

Let dhe wainz fen fur dhurselz.
Let the children look after themselves.

Luk at dhe min un likht in dhe middun.
Look at the moon and land in the dunghill.

Mair ba gid luck nor gid geidin.
More by good luck than good guiding.

Ma sun'z ma sun tay hee gaits a weif,
Ma doakhtur'z ma doakhtur az lawng'z shee'z in leif.
My son is my son till he gets a wife,
My daughter is my daughter all her life.

May a moos neer lee yur meelpoak wi a teer in its ee.
May a mouse never leave your meal-bag with a tear in its eye.

Munnie hawnz maks likht wark.
Many hands make light work.

Munnie pickulz maks a muckul.
Many littles make a much.

Neer cast a cloot tay Mei bee oot.
Never leave off a bit of clothing till May is ended.

Oo-biiurz kenz oo-sellurz.
Wool-buyers know wool-sellers.

Set a stoot hert tay a stei bray.
Set a stout heart to a steep hill.

Shee widnay tak dhe wawkurz, un dhe reidurz aw gaid bii
She wouldn't take the walkers, and the riders all went past.

Shee'z bettur dhun shee'z boanie.
She's better than she's pretty.

Sloa at meet, sloa at wark.
Slow at food, slow at work.

Tak hwit yee hay un yee'll nivvur waant.
Use what you have and you'll never be in need.

Thraw dhe wuddie hwun it's green,
Utween three un therteen.
Twist the withy while it's green,
Between three and thirteen.

Wainz un drunk foak's ei weel-geidit.
Children and drunk people are always well-led (by Providence).

Wuntur'z thunnur boadz simmur'z hung-ur.
Thunder in winter portends drought in summer.

Wush fur a sulk goon un yee'll get dhe sleev oa't.
Wish a silk gown and you'll get its sleeve.

Yay man'z meet's unidhur man'z puzhun.
One man's food's another man's poison.

Yee cannay expeck oakht oa a soo but a grumf.
You can't expect anything of a sow but a grunt.

Yee cannay hwussul un chow meel.
You can't whistle and chew meal.

Yee cannay hwussul waantin a binnur lip.
You can't whistle without an upper lip.

Yee hay naidhur meet nor mens.
You have neither food nor good manners.

Ye hay tain dhe rang soo ba dhe lug.
You have taken the wrong sow by the ear.

Yee'll gang fawr un fair wawr.
You'll go far and fare worse.

Yee may leik dhe kirk weel inyukh, un noa reid oan dhe tap oa't.
You may like the church well enough, without riding on its roof.

Yee neednay eet dhe coo un wurray oan dhe rump.
You needn't swallow the cow and choke on the tail.

Yee neednay keep a dug un bark yursel.
You needn't keep a dog and bark yourself.

Yee neednay scawd yur tung in idhur foak's kail.
You needn't scald your tongue in other people's broth.

Yee nivvur see green cheez but yur een waaturz.
You never see green cheese without your eyes watering.

Yee'r ei weis uhint dhe hawn.
You're always wise after the event.

Yee'r fullin a pirn yee'll noa get say eezee qwat u.
You're filling a reel you'll not easily get rid of.

Yee'v a crappin fur aw coarn.
You've a crop for all corn.

Yee'v bittun aff mair dhan yee can chow.
You've bitten off more than you can chew.

Yee'v boakht a pig in a poak.
You've bought a pig in a sack.

SOME IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

A'm geilayz brawlayz, thenk yee fur speerin.
I'm pretty well, thank you for asking.

Tell dhe weif A wiz speerin fur ur.
Tell your wife I was asking how she is.

Hee'll speer dhe guts oot oa yee.
He'll turn you inside out by his questions.

A'm noa vurra weel dhu-day—noa muckul rang aidhur.
I'm not very well to-day—not much wrong either.

A'm vurra pleezd tay meet wi yee.
I'm very pleased to meet you.

Pit tay dhe doar. Shut the door.

Dhe grun'z gei sad. The ground's very wet (sodden).

Wull yee pit up a prair? Will you pray?

Yee'll tak a wee drap oa dhe Awl Kirk?
You'll take a little drop of the Old Church (whisky)?

A'll tak dhe t'idhur yin. I'll take the other one.

Hee taks a dram. He drinks a good deal.

In ma yung days wee leevt oan meel jist un mulk.
In my young days we lived on meal and milk only.

Dhe pyoomen goat ten pound in dhe sex munth un dhur meet un bed in dhe hoos.
The ploughmen got £10 every six months and their food and bed in the farm-house.

Dhe maistur wiz noa sweer tay gee dhum a week's hoalidayz in a bit.
The master had no objection to giving them a week's holidays now and then.

A bigood tay thin turmits. I began to thin turnips.

A wud get a foo oa ma gowpins. I might get a double handful.

A goat ten shullin a week un meet hwun A wiz mairit un twaw-three year eftur.
I got 10*s.* a week and food when I married and for two or three years after that.

Ma faidhur nivvur waantit a dug aw hiz dayz.
My father was never without a dog all his days.

A'v kent dhum get fiiv hunnur-wekht oa taatayz.
I've known them get 5 cwt. of potatoes.

Sum gets aw dhur mulk nyoo fay dhe coo.
Some get all their milk fresh from the cow.

Dhat baits aw. That beats everything.

Dhay wiz neckin idhur. They were holding each other round the neck (courting).

Hee'z goatun un awfa munnie. He has a lot of money.

Steek yur gab. Shut your mouth.

Hawd yur tung. Hold your tongue.

Nain oa yur bledhur. None of your nonsense.

Dikht yur neb un flee up. Wipe your nose and fly up.

A'll waarm yur chafts tay yee. I'll warm your jaws for you.

It wiz un awfa cairay-oan. It was an awful to-do.

Hee'z un awfa bledhur oa a buddee. He talks a lot of nonsense.

A gay um az muckul'z hee geed mee. I gave him as much as he gave me.

Hee'z an ull-dayin buddee. He's an ill-doing fellow (a bad lot).

Shee wiz awfa ull at um. She was very angry with him.

Shee jist moagurt uboot in durt. She just messed about in dirt.

A'v gid mein u dhay. I remember those well.

A mein u dhur weerin a tartan kyuk doon tay dhur heelz maist.
I remember their wearing a tartan cloak almost down to their heels.

Noa ut A ivvur hurd tell oa. Not that I ever heard.

Wee hud un awl aikht-day noak. We had an old eight-day clock.

Dhay keepit dhur Beibulz in a wee boal at dhe seid oa dhe fii-ur.
They kept their Bibles in a small recess beside the fire.

Peet feilz dhe fii-ur-lug owr sair. Peat dirties the fire-side too much.

Coalyurz ei sits coorayin oan dhur hunkurz.
Colliers always sit crouching on their hams.

Shee'z a sullay gowk un hee'z a stipit fill.
She's a silly simpleton and he's a stupid fool.

VERSES CURRENT IN AYRSHIRE

Baibee, Baibee Buntin,
Yur faidhur'z gain a-huntin,
Tay cach a wee rabbit ba dhe skin
Tay rap wee Baibee Marr in.

Baby, Baby Bunting,
Your father's gone a-hunting,
To catch a little rabbit by the skin
To wrap little Baby Marr in.

A rhyme played on a child's fingers.

Dhat's dhe yin dhut broak dhe bawrn,
Dhat's dhe yin dhut stoal dhe coarn;
Dhe nixt yin ran uwaw,
Dhe nixt yin sat un saw,
Un dhe wee peereewinkie peid fur aw.

That's the one that broke the barn,
That's the one that stole the corn;
The next one ran away,
The next one sat and saw,
And the little finger paid for all.

Played on a child's toes.

Wullie Smith oa Mennayboal,
Can yee shay a fillie foal?
Yes, indeed, un dhat A can
Jist az weel az oanie man.
Pit a wee bit oan dhe tay
Tay gur dhe pownie sklim dhe bray;
Pit a wee bit oan dhe heel
Tay gur dhe pownie rin weel.
Heer'z a hemmur, heer'z a nail,
Caw't tay, caw't tay.

Willie Smith of Maybole—Can you shoe a filly foal?
Yes, indeed, and that I can—Just as well as any man.
Put a little bit on the toe—To make the pony climb the hill;
Put a little bit on the heel—To make the pony run well.
Here's a hammer, here's a nail—Drive it in, drive it in.

Dickurie, dickurie doak,
Dhe moos ran up dhe noak.
Dhe noak strak wan,
Doon dhe moos ran,
Dickurie, dickurie doak.

Dickery, dickery dock,
The mouse ran up the clock.
The clock struck one,
Down the mouse ran,
Dickery, dickery dock.

Rainie, rainie rattul-stainie,
Dinnay rain oan mee.
Rain oan Joanie Groat's hoos,
Fawr uyoant dhe see.

Rainy, rainy rattle-stone,
Don't rain on me.
Rain on John o' Groat's house,
Far across the sea.

Tam, Tam, dhe funnie wee man,
Waasht hiz fais in dhe friiin-pan;
Hee caim'd hiz hair wi dhe leg oa dhe chair,
Tam, Tam, dhe funnie wee man.

Tom, Tom, the funny little man,
Washed his face in the frying-pan;
He combed his hair with the leg of the chair,
Tom, Tom, the funny little man.

Neevee, neevee, nick-nack,
Hwitna hawn wull yee tak?
Tak dhe rikht or tak dhe rang,
A'll bigeil yee if A can.

Fisty, fisty, nick-nack,
Which hand will you take?
Take the right or take the wrong,
I'll deceive you if I can.

Rhymes to decide who is 'out' in games.

Inkee pinkee muskie dan,
Teedulum toadulum twintee-wan.
Black fesh, hweit troot,
Eeray oaray—yoo'r oot.

Inkie pinkie muskie dan,
Teedulum toadulum twenty-one.
Black fish, white trout,
Eerie oarie—you're out.

Az A gaid up dhe aipul-tree,
Aw dhe aipulz fell oan mee.
Baik a puddin, baik a pii,
Stawn yoo oot bii.

As I went up the apple-tree,
All the apples fell on me.
Bake a pudding, bake a pie,
Stand you outside.

A common prayer taught in English to children in Ayrshire is:

This night when I lie down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.
In my little bed I lie,
Heavenly Father, hear my cry.
Lord, protect me through the night,
Keep me safe till morning light.

SPECIMEN VERSES OF BURNS SPELT AS PRONOUNCED IN CENTRAL AYRSHIRE

I give as specimens of the dialect verses selected from Burns's poems (1) as ordinarily printed, (2) with each word spelt as it is now pronounced in Central Ayrshire, and (3) a translation into ordinary English.

POOR MAILIE'S ELEGY.

(*As originally printed in the Kilmarnock edition.*)

Lament in rhyme, lament in prose,
Wi' saut tears trickling down your nose;
Our *Bardie's* fate is at a close,
Past a' remead!
The last, sad cape-stone of his woes;
Poor Mailie's dead!

It's no the loss o' warl's gear,
That could sae bitter draw the tear,
Or make our *Bardie*, dowie, wear
The mourning weed:
He's lost a friend and neebor dear,
In *Mailie* dead.

Thro' a' the town she trotted by him;
A lang half-mile she could descry him;
Wi' kindly bleat, when she did spy him,
She ran wi' speed:
A friend mair faithfu' ne'er came nigh him,
Than *Mailie* dead.

I wat she was a *sheep* o' sense,
An' could behave hersel wi' mense:
I'll say't, she never brak a fence,
Thro' thievish greed.
Our *Bardie*, lanely, keeps the spence
Sin' *Mailie's* dead.

Or, if he wanders up the howe,
Her living image in *her yowe*,
Comes bleating till him, owre the knowe,
For bits o' bread;
An' down the briny pearls rowe
For *Mailie* dead.

She was nae get o' moorlan tips,
Wi' tauted ket, an' hairy hips;
For her forbears were brought in ships,
Frae 'yont the TWEED:
A bonier *fleesh* ne'er cross'd the clips
Than *Mailie's* dead.

Wae worth that man wha first did shape,
That vile, wanchancie thing—*a raep*!
It maks guid fellows girn an' gape,
Wi' chokin dread;
An' *Robin's* bonnet wave wi' crape
For *Mailie* dead.

O, a' ye *Bards* on bonie DOON!
An' wha on AIRE your chanters tune!
Come, join the melancholius croon
O' *Robin's* reed!
His heart will never get aboon!
His *Mailie's* dead.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Lament in reim, lament in proaz,
Wi sawt teerz tricklin doon yur noaz;
Oor Bawrdie'z fait iz at a cloaz,
Past aw remeed!
Dhe last, sad caip-stain oa hiz woaz;
Pair Mailie'z deed!

It's noa dhe loas oa wawrl'z geer,
Dhut cood say bittur draw dhe teer,
Or mak oor Bawrdie, dowie, weer
Dhe murnin weed:
Hee'z loast a freen un neebur deer,
In Mailie deed.

Throo aw dhe toon shee troatit bii um;
A lawng hawf-meil shee cood discrii um;
Wi keinlie bleet, hwun shee did spii um,
Shee ran wi speed:
A freen mair faithfa neer cam nii um,
Dhun Mailie deed.

A wat shee wiz a sheep oa sens,
Un cood bihaiv hursel wi mens:
A'll say't, shee nivvur brak a fens,
Throo theevish greed.
Oor Bawrdie, lainlie, keeps dhe spens
Sin Mailie'z deed.

Or, if hee wawnurz up dhe how,
Hur leevin eemij in hur yow,
Cumz bleetin till um, owr dhe now,
Fur bits oa breed;
Un doon dhe breinie pairlz row
Fur Mailie deed.

Shee wiz nay get oa mairlun tips,
Wi tawtit ket un hairy hips;
Fur hur foarbeerz wur broakht in ships,
Fay yoant dhe Tweed:
A boanieur fleesh neer croast dhe clips
Dhun Mailie'z deed.

Way wurth dhat man hwaw furst did shaip,
Dhat veil, wanchansie thing—a raip!
It maks gid fallaz girn un gaip,
Wi choakin dreed;
Un Roabin'z bunnut waiv wi craip
Fur Mailie deed.

O, aw yee Bawrdz oan boanie Din!
Un hwaw oan Air yur chanturz tin!
Cum, jein dhe melluncoalius crin
Oa Roabin'z reed!
Hiz hert wull nivvur get ubin!
Hiz Mailie'z deed.

English Translation.

Lament in rhyme, lament in prose,
With salt tears trickling down your nose;
Our poet's fate is at an end,
Beyond all remedy!
The last sad cope-stone of his woes;
Poor Molly's dead!

It's not the loss of worldly wealth,
That could draw so bitter a tear,
Or make our poet, sorrowful, wear
Mourning weeds:
He has lost a dear friend and companion,
In dead Molly.

Through all the homestead she trotted beside him;
She could recognize him a long half-mile away;
When she did espy him, she quickly ran
With kindly bleat:
A more faithful friend never came near him,
Than dead Molly.

I know she was a sensible sheep,
And could behave herself with good manners:
I declare she never broke a fence,
Through thievish greed.
Our poet stays by himself in the parlour
Since Molly's dead.

Or, if he wanders up the valley,
Her living image in her ewe-lamb
Comes bleating towards him over the hill,
For bits of bread;
And down fall the briny pearls (tears)
For dead Molly.

She was no offspring of moorland rams,
With matted fleece and hairy hips;
For her ancestors were brought in ships,
From beyond the Tweed:
A prettier fleece was never shorn
Than dead Molly's.

Woe befall that man who first made
That vile unlucky thing—a rope!
It makes good fellows frown and gape,
With choking dread;
And Robin's bonnet wave with crape
In mourning for dead Molly.

O, all you poets on the lovely river Doon!
And who on the river Ayr tune your pipes!
Come, join the melancholy dirge
Of Robin's reed!
His heart will never rise again!
His Molly's dead.

From HALLOWEEN.

(*As originally printed in the Kilmarnock edition.*

The auld Guidwife's weel-hoordet *nits*
Are round an' round divided,
An' monie lads an' lasses fates
Are there that night decided:
Some kindle, couthie, side by side,
An' *burn* thegither trimly;
Some start awa, wi' saucy pride,
An' jump out owre the chimlie
Fu' high that night.

Jean slips in twa, wi' tentie e'e;
Wha 'twas, she wadna tell;
But this is *Jock*, an' this is *me*,
She says in to hersel:
He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him,
As they wad never mair part,
Till fuff! he started up the lum,
An' *Jean* had e'en a sair heart
To see't that night.

Poor Willie, wi' his *bow-kail runt*,
Was *brunt* wi' primsie *Mallie*;
An' *Mary*, nae doubt, took the drunt,
To be compar'd to *Willie*:

Mall's nit lap out, wi' pridefu' fling,
An' her ain fit, it brunt it;
While *Willie* lap, an' swoor by *jing*,
'Twas just the way he wanted
To be that night.

Nell had the *Fause-house* in her min',
She pits hersel an' *Rob* in;
In loving bleeze they sweetly join,
Till white in ase they're sobbin:
Nell's heart was dancin at the view;
She whisper'd *Rob* to leuk for't:
Rob, stownlins, prie'd her bonie mou,
Fu' cozie in the neuk for't,
Unseen that night.

. . . . . .

A wanton widow *Leezie* was,
As cantie as a kittlen;
But Och! that night, amang the shaws,
She gat a fearfu' settlin!
She thro' the whins, an' by the cairn,
An' owre the hill gaed scrievin,
Whare *three Lairds' lan's met at a burn*,
To dip her *left sark-sleeve* in,
Was bent that night.

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl't;
Whyles round a rocky scar it strays;
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't;
Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickerin, dancin dazzle;
Whyles cooket underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazle
Unseen that night.

Amang the brachens, on the brae,
Between her an' the moon,
The Deil, or else an outler Quey,
Gat up an' gae a croon:

Poor *Leezie's* heart maist lap the hool;
Near lav'rock-height she jumpet,
But mist a fit, an' in the *pool*,
Out owre the lugs she plumpet,
Wi' a plunge that night.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

HALLEIN.

Dhe awl gidweif's weel-hairdit nits
Ar roon un roon diveidit,
Un munnie lawdz' un lassiz' faits
Ar dhair dhat nikht diseidit:
Sum kennil, coothie, seid ba seid,
Un burn dhigidhur trimlie;
Sum stert uwaw, wi sawsie preid,
Un jump ootowr dhe chimlie
Foo heekh dhat nikht.

Jeen slips in twaw, wi tentie ee;
Hwaw 'twiz, shee widnay tell;
But 'Dhis iz Joak, un dhis iz mee',
Shee sayz in till hursel:
Hee bleezd owr hur, un shee owr him,
Az dhay wid nivvur mair pairt,
Till fuff! hee stertit up dhe lum,
Un Jeen hud een a sair hert
Tay see't dhat nikht.

Pair Wullie, wi hiz boo-kail runt,
Wiz brunt wi primzie Mallie;
Un Mairie, nay doot, took dhe drunt,
Tay bee cumpairt tay Wullie:
Mal's nit lap oot, wi preidfa fling,
Un hur ain fit, it brunt it;
Hweil Wullie lap, un swoar ba jing,
'Twiz jist dhe wei hee waantit
Tay bee dhat nikht.

Nell hud dhe faws-hoos in hur mein,
  Shee pits hursel un Rab in;
In luvvin bleez dhey sweetlie jein,
  Tull hweit in aws dhay'r sabbin:
Nell's hert wiz dansin at dhe vyoo;
  Shee hwuspurt Rab tay luk fur't:
Rab, stownlinz, preed hur boanie moo,
  Foo coazie in dhe nyuk fur't,
    Unseen dhat nikht.

. . . . . .

A waantun weeda Leezee wiz,
  Az cantie az a kittlin;
But oakh! dhat nikht, umang dhe shawz,
  Shee gat a feerfa settlin!
Shee throo dhe hwunz, un bii dhe cairn,
  Un owr dhe hull gaid screevin,
Hwawr three lairdz' lawnz met at a burn,
  Tay dip hur left sark sleev in,
    Wiz bent dhat nikht.

Hweilz owr a linn dhe burnie playz,
  Az throo dhe glen it wimpult;
Hweilz roon a roackie scawr it strayz;
  Hweilz in a weel it dimpult;
Hweilz glitturd tay dhe nikhtlie rayz,
  Wi bickerin, dansin dezzul;
Hweilz cookit unnurneeth dhe brayz,
  Ubloa dhe spreedin haizul
    Unseen dhat nikht.

Umang dhe breckunz, oan dhe bray,
  Utween hur un dhe min,
Dhe Deel, or els un ootlur quei,
  Gat up un gay a crin:
Pair Leezee'z hert maist lap dhe hill;
  Neer laivruk-hekht shee jumpit,
But misst a fit, un in dhe pill,
  Oot owr dhe lugz shee plumpit,
    Wi a plunj dhat nikht.

English Translation.

ALL HALLOWS' EVE.

The old house-wife's well hoarded nuts
  Are divided round and round,
And many youths' and girls' fates
  Are decided there that night:
Some comfortably kindle side by side,
  And burn quietly together;
Some start away with saucy pride,
  And jump out of the fire-place
    Quite high that night.

Jane slips in two, with careful eye;
  Who it was, she wouldn't tell;
But 'This is Jack, and this is me',
  She whispers to herself:
His nut blazed over hers, and hers over his.
  As if they would never part again,
Till puff! his flew up the chimney,
  And Jane had indeed a sore heart
    To see it that night.

Poor Willy, with his crooked cabbage-stalk,
  Was burnt with prim Mollie;
And Mary, no doubt, became sulky,
  To be compared with Willy:
Moll's nut jumped out, with prideful fling,
  And burnt her own foot;
While Willy leaped, and swore by Jove,
  'Twas just the way he wanted it
    To be that night.

Nell had in mind the hollow stack,
  She puts in nuts for herself and Robin;
They join sweetly in loving blaze,
  Till they're sobbing in white ashes:
Nell's heart was dancing at the sight;
  She whispered to Robin to look at it:
Robin, stealthily, kissed her pretty mouth,
  Cosily in the corner for it,
    Unseen that night.

. . . . . .

A sportive widow was Lizzy,
As lively as a kitten;
But oh! that night, among the woods,
She got a dreadful fright!
She went hurrying through the furze,
And past the heap of stones and over the hill,
To where three squires' lands met at a brook,
To dip the left sleeve of her chemise,
She was bent that night.

Sometimes over a waterfall the brooklet plays,
As it rippled through the valley;
Sometimes it wanders round a rocky cliff;
Sometimes it dimpled in an eddy;
Sometimes glittered to the rays of night,
With hurrying, dancing dazzle;
Sometimes hid under the banks,
Below the spreading hazel
Unseen that night.

Among the ferns on the hill-side,
Between her and the moon,
The devil, or else an outlying heifer,
Got up and uttered a moan:
Poor Lizzie's heart almost leaped out of its shell;
She jumped nearly as high as a lark,
But missed a foot, and into the pool,
She plumped over the ears,
With a plunge that night.

From THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

(*As originally printed in the Kilmarnock edition.*)

At length his lonely *Cot* appears in view,
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree;
The expectant *wee-things*, toddlan, stacher through
To meet their *Dad*, wi' flichterin noise and glee.
His wee-bit ingle, blinkan bonilie,
His clean hearth-stane, his thrifty *Wifie's* smile,
The *lisping infant*, prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary *kiaugh* and care beguile,
And makes him quite forget his labor and his toil.

Belyve, the *elder bairns* come drapping in,
At *Service* out, amang the Farmers roun';
Some ca' the pleugh, some herd, some tentie rin
A cannie errand to a neebor town:
Their eldest hope, their *Jenny*, woman-grown,
In youthfu' bloom, Love sparkling in her e'e,
Comes hame, perhaps, to shew a braw new gown,
Or deposite her sair-won penny-fee,
To help her *Parents* dear, if they in hardship be.

. . . . . .

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neebor lad came o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and convoy her hame.
The wily Mother sees the *conscious flame*
Sparkle in *Jenny's* e'e, and flush her cheek,
With heart-struck, anxious care enquires his name,
While *Jenny* hafflins is afraid to speak;
Weel-pleas'd the Mother hears, it 's nae wild, worthless *Rake*.

With kindly welcome, *Jenny* brings him ben;
A *strappan youth*; he takes the Mother's eye;
Blythe *Jenny* sees the *visit's* no ill taen;
The Father cracks of horses, pleughs and kye.
The *Youngster's* artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
But blate and laithfu', scarce can weel behave;
The Mother, wi' a woman's wiles, can spy
What makes the *youth* sae bashfu' and sae grave;
Weel-pleas'd to think her *bairn's* respected like the lave.

. . . . . .

But now the Supper crowns their simple board,
The healsome *Porritch*, chief of Scotia's food:
The soupe their *only Hawkie* does afford,
That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cood:
The *Dame* brings forth, in complimental mood,
To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck, fell,
And aft he 's prest, and aft he ca's it guid;
The frugal *Wifie*, garrulous, will tell,
How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' Lint was i' the bell.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

DHE COATUR'Z SETTURDAY NIKHT.

At lenth hiz lainlie coat appeerz in vyoo,
  Uneeth dhe sheltur oa un aijid tree;
Dh' expectunt wee thingz, toadlin, stakhur throo
  Tay meet dhur Dad, wi flikhturin noaiz un glee.
Hiz wee-bit ing-ul, blinkin boanilie,
  Hiz cleen herth-stain, hiz thrifty Weifie'z smeil,
Dhe lispin infant, prattlin oan hiz nee,
  Diz aw hiz weerie kyawkh un cair bigeil,
Un maks him queit furget hiz laibur un hiz teil.

Biliiv, dhe eldur bairnz cum drappin in,
  At sairvis oot, umang dhe fermurz roon;
Sum caw dhe pyukh, sum hird, sum tentie rin
  A cannie eerun tay a neebur toon:
Dhur eldist howp, dhur Jennie, wummun-grown,
  In yithfa blim, luv sparklin in hur ee,
Cumz haim, mebbee tay shaw a braw nyoo goon,
  Or deepozeit hur sair-wun penny-fee,
Tay help hur pairunts deer, if dhay in hardship bee.

. . . . . .

But hark! a rap cumz jentlie tay dhe doar;
  Jennie, hwaw kenz dhe meenin oa dhe saim,
Tellz hoo a neebur lawd cam owr dhe mair,
  Tay day sum eerunz, un convoaie hur haim.
Dhe weilie midhur seez dhe coanshus flaim
  Sparkul in Jennie'z ee, un flush hur cheek,
Wi hert-struck, angshus cair inqueirz hiz naim,
  Hweil Jennie hawflinz iz ufraid tay speek;
Weel-pleezt dhe midhur heerz, it's nay weil, wurthlus raik.

Wi keinlie walcum, Jennie bringz him ben;
  A strappin yith, hee taks dhe midhur'z ee;
Bliith Jennie seez dhe veezit's noa ull tain;
  Dhe faidhur cracks oa hoarsiz, pyukhs un kii.
Dhe yungstur'z airtlus hert owrfloaz wi joaie,
  But blait un laithfa, scairs can weel bihaiv;
Dhe midhur, wi a wummun'z weilz, can spii
  Hwit maks dhe yith say bashfa un say graiv;
Weel-pleezt tay think hur bairn'z rispeckit leik dhe laiv.

. . . . . .

But noo dhe suppur croonz dhur simpul board,
Dhe hailsum purrich, cheef oa Scoashia'z fid:
Dhe sowp dhur oanlie Hawkie diz affoard,
Dhut yoant dhe hallun snuglie chowz hur kid:
Dhe Daim bringz foarth in coamplimentul mid,
Tay grais dhe lawd, hur weel-haind kebbuck, fell,
Un aft hee'z presst, un aft hee cawz it gid;
Dhe froogul weifie, garrulus, wull tell,
Hoo 'twiz a towmunt awl, sin lint wiz i dhe bell.

English Translation.

At length his lonely cottage appears in view,
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree;
The expectant little ones, toddling, stagger out
To meet their daddy, with fluttering noise and glee.
His tiny fire, glancing prettily,
His clean hearth-stone, his thrifty wife's smile,
The lisping infant, prattling on his knee,
Beguile all his weary anxiety and care,
And make him quite forget his labour and his toil.

Soon, the older children come dropping in,
Out at service among the farmers round about;
Some drive the plough, some herd cattle, some carefully run
A simple errand to a neighbouring homestead:
Their eldest hope, their Jenny, grown to womanhood,
In youthful bloom, love sparkling in her eye,
Comes home, perhaps, to show a fine new gown,
Or deposit her sorely-won cash wages,
To help her dear parents, if they are in hardship.

. . . . . .

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, who knows what it means,
Tells how a neighbouring youth came over the moor,
To do some errands, and convoy her home.
The knowing mother sees the conscious flame
Sparkle in Jenny's eye, and flush her cheek,
With heart-struck, anxious care she asks his name,
While Jenny is half afraid to speak;
Well-pleased the mother hears, it's no wild, worthless rake.

With kindly welcome, Jenny brings him in;
A strapping youth, he takes the mother's eye;
Happy Jenny sees the visit is not badly taken;
The father chats of horses, ploughs and cows.
The youngster's artless heart overflows with joy,
But shy and bashful, he can hardly behave properly;
The mother, with a woman's knowledge, can see
What makes the youth so bashful and so grave;
She is well-pleased to think her child is respected like the rest.

. . . . . .

But now the supper crowns their simple board,
The wholesome porridge, chief of Scotland's food:
The sup their only cow provides,
Which snugly chews her cud on the other side of the partition:
The dame brings out, in complimental mood,
To grace the lad, her strong well-preserved cheese:
And often he 's pressed, and often he calls it good;
The frugal woman will garrulously tell,
That it was a twelvemonth old, since lint was in blossom.

TO
A MOUSE.

On turning her up in her Nest, with the Plough, November, 1785.

(*As originally printed in the Kilmarnock edition.*)

Wee, sleeket, cowran, tim'rous *beastie*,
O, what a panic 's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring *pattle*!

I'm truly sorry Man's dominion
Has broken Nature's social union,
An' justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle,
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion,
An' *fellow-mortal*!

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may *thieve*;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A *daimen-icker* in a *thrave*
'S a sma' request:
I'll get a blessin wi' the lave,
An' never miss 't!

Thy wee-bit *housie*, too, in ruin!
It 's silly wa's the win's are strewin!
An' naething, now, to big a new ane,
O' foggage green!
An' bleak *December's winds* ensuin,
Baith snell an' keen!

Thou saw the fields laid bare an' wast,
An' weary *Winter* comin fast,
An' cozie here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell,
Till crash! the cruel *coulter* past
Out thro' thy cell.

That wee-bit heap o' leaves an' stibble,
Has cost thee monie a weary nibble!
Now thou 's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the Winter's *sleety dribble*,
An' *cranreuch* cauld!

But Mousie, thou are no thy-lane,
In proving *foresight* may be vain:
The best laid schemes o' *Mice* an' *Men*,
Gang aft agley,
An' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain,
For promis'd joy!

Still, thou art blest, compar'd wi' *me*!
The *present* only toucheth thee:
But Och! I *backward* cast my e'e,
On prospects drear!
An' *forward*, tho' I canna *see*,
I *guess* an' *fear*!

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Wee, sleekit, coorin, timrus beestie,
Oa hwit a panic's in dhii breestie!
Dhoo neednay stert uwaw say haistie,
Wi bickurin brattul!
A wud bee laith tay rin un chais dhee,
Wi murdrin pattul!

A'm troolie soaray Man'z doameenyun
Hiz broakun Naitur'z soashul yoonyun,
Un justifeez dhat ull oapeenyun,
Dhut maks dhee stertul,
At mee, dhii pair, yirth-boarn coampanyun,
Un falla-moartul!

A dootnay, hweilz, but dhoo may theev;
Hwit dhan? pair beestie, dhoo mun leev!
A daimun ickur in a threev
'Z a smaw riquest:
A'll get a blessin wi dhe laiv,
Un nivvur miss't!

Dhii wee bit hoosie, tay, in rooin!
Its sullie wawz dhe wunz ar strooin!
Un naything, noo,—tay big a nyoo yin—
Oa fuggij green!
Un bleek Dizembur'z wunz insooin,
Baith snell un keen!

Dhoo saw dhe feelz laíd bair un waist,
Un weerie wuntur cummin fast,
Un coazie heer, ubloa dhe blast,
Dhoo thoakht tay dwell (dwall),
Tull crash! dhe crooul cootur past
Oot throo dhii sell.

Dhat wee bit heep oa leefs un stibbul,
Hiz coast dhee munnie a weerie nibbul!
Noo dhoo'z turnt oot, fur aw dhii tribbul,
But hoos or hawl,
Tay thoal dhe wuntur'z sleetie dribbul,
Un crawnrukh cawl!

But Moosie, dhoo ert noa dhii lain,
In praivin foarsikht may bee vain:
The best-laid scaimz oa meis un men,
Gang aft uglei,
Un lee us noakht but greef un pain,
Fur proamist joaie!

Still, dhoo ert blest, cumpairt wi mee!
Dhe praizunt oanlie tuchiz dhee:
But Oakh! A backwurd cast ma ee,
Oan proaspiks dreer!
Un furrit, thoa A cannay see,
A gais un feer!

English Translation.

Little, sleek, cowering, timorous creature,
Oh, what a panic's in thy little breast!
Thou need'st not start away so hastily,
With hurried rush!
I should be loath to run and chase thee,
With murdering plough-staff!

I'm truly sorry Man's dominion
Has broken Nature's social union,
And justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee start,
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion,
And fellow-mortal!

I doubt not but that thou mayest steal sometimes;
What then? poor creature, thou must live!
An occasional ear of corn in twenty-four sheaves
Is a small request:
I'll get a blessing with the rest,
And never miss it!

Thy tiny house, too, in ruin!
Its frail walls the winds are strewing!
And nothing, now,—to build a new one—
Of herbage green!
And bleak December's winds approaching,
Both sharp and keen!

Thou saw'st the fields laid bare and waste,
And weary Winter coming fast,
And cosily here, below the blast,
Thou thought'st to dwell,
Till crash! the cruel ploughshare passed
Right through thy cell.

That little heap of leaves and stubble,
Has cost thee many a weary nibble!
Now thou'rt turned out, notwithstanding all thy trouble,
Without house or home,
To endure the winter's sleety drizzle,
And hoarfrost cold!

But little mouse, thou art not alone,
In proving foresight may be vain:
The best-laid schemes of mice and men
Go often awry,
And leave us nought but grief and pain,
Instead of promised joy!

Still, thou are blest, compared with me!
The present only toucheth thee:
But Oh! I backward cast my eye,
On prospects drear!
And forward, though I cannot see,
I guess and fear!

FROM THE EPISTLE TO DAVIE,

A

BROTHER POET.

(*As originally printed in the Kilmarnock edition.*)

. . . . . .

It's hardly in a body's pow'r,
To keep, at times, frae being sour,
To see how things are shar'd;
How *best o' chiels* are whyles in want,
While *Coofs* on countless thousands rant,
And ken na how to wair't:

But Davie lad, ne'er fash your head,
Tho' we hae little gear,
We're fit to win our daily bread,
As lang's we're hale and fier:
'Mair spier na, nor fear na,'
Auld age ne'er mind a feg;
The last o't, the warst o't,
Is only but to beg.

. . . . . .

It's no in titles nor in rank;
It's no in wealth like *Lon'on Bank*,
To purchase peace and rest;
It's no in makin muckle, *mair*;
It's no in books; it's no in Lear,
To make us truly blest:
If Happiness hae not her seat
And center in the breast,
We may be *wise*, or *rich*, or *great*,
But never can be *blest*:
Nae treasures, nor pleasures
Could make us happy lang;
The *heart* ay's the part ay,
That makes us right or wrang.

. . . . . .

But tent me, Davie, *Ace o' Hearts*!
(To say aught less wad wrang the *cartes*,
And flatt'ry I detest)
This life has joys for you and I;
And joys that riches ne'er could buy;
And joys the very best.
There's a' the *Pleasures o' the Heart*,
The *Lover* and the *Frien'*;
Ye hae your Meg, your dearest part,
And I my darling, Jean!
It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her *name*:
It heats me, it beets me,
And sets me a' on flame!

. . . . . .

O, how that *name* inspires my style!
The words come skelpan, rank and file,
  Amaist before I ken!
The ready measure rins as fine,
As *Phoebus* and the famous *Nine*
  Were glowran owre my pen.
My spavet *Pegasus* will limp,
  Till ance he's fairly het;
And then he'll hilch, and stilt, and jimp,
  And rin an unco fit:
    But least then, the beast then,
      Should rue this hasty ride,
    I'll light now, and dight now,
      His sweaty, wizen'd hide.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

. . . . . .

It's hawrlie in a buddee'z poor,
Tay keep, at teimz, fay beein soor,
  Tay see hoo thingz ur shairt;
Hoo best oa cheelz ur hweilz in waant,
Hweil kiffs oan coontlus thoozunz rant,
  Un kennay hoo tay wair't:
But Daivie lawd, neer fash yur heed,
  Thoa wee hay littul geer,
Wee'r fit tay wun oor dailie breed,
  Az lang'z wee'r hail un feer:
    'Mair speernay, nur feernay,'
      Awl aij neer mein a feg;
    Dhe last oa't, dhe warst oa't,
      Iz oanlie but tay beg.

. . . . . .

It's noa in teitulz nur in rank;
It's noa in walth leik Lunnun Bank,
  Tay purchis pees un rest;
It's noa in makkin muckul, mair;
It's noa in byuks; it's noa in lair,
  Tay mak us troolie blest:

If happiness hay noa hur sait
  Un sentur in dhe breest,
Wee may bee weis, or rich, or grait,
  But nivvur can bee blist:
    Nay treezhurz, nur pleezhurz
      Cood mak us happie lang;
    Dhe hert ei'z dhe pairt ei,
      Dhut maks us rikht or rang.

. . . . . .

But tent mee, Daivie, ais oa herts!
(Tay say awkht less wud rang dhe cairts,
  Un flattrie A detest)
Dhis leif hiz joaiez fur yoo un Ii (mee);
Un joaiez dhut richiz neer cood bii;
  Un joaiez dhe vurra best.
Dhur'z aw dhe pleezhurz oa dhe hert,
  Dhe luvvur un dhe freen;
Yee hay yur Meg, yur deerist pairt,
  Un mee ma dawrlin Jeen!
    It waarms mee, it chermz mee,
      Tay menshun but hur naim:
    It heets mee, it beets mee,
      Un sets mee aw oan flaim!

. . . . . .

Oa, hoo dhat naim inspiirz ma steil!
Dhe wurdz cum skelpin, rank un feil,
  Awmaist ufoar A ken!
Dhe reddie meezhur rinz az fein,
Az Faibus un dhe faimus nein
  Wur glowrin owr ma pen.
Ma spaivit Paigazus wull limp,
  Tull yins hee'z fairlie het;
Un dhan hee'll hilsh, un stilt, un jimp,
  Un rin un unca fet:
    But leest dhan, dhe beest dhan,
      Shid roo dhis haistie reid,
    A'll likht noo, un dikht noo,
      Hiz sweetie wizzund heid.

English Translation.

. . . . . .

It's hardly in one's power,
To keep, at times, from being sour,
To see how things are shared;
How the best of fellows are sometimes in want,
While fools revel on countless thousands,
And know not how to spend it:
But Davy, my boy, never worry your head,
Though we have little wealth,
We're fit to win our daily bread,
As long as we're hale and sound:
'Ask for no more, and fear not,'
Never mind old age a fig;
The last of it, the worst of it,
Is but to beg.

. . . . . .

It's not in titles or in rank;
It's not in wealth like London Bank,
To purchase peace and rest;
It's not in making much, more;
It's not in books; it's not in learning,
To make us truly blest:
If happiness has not her seat
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest:
No treasures, or pleasures
Could make us happy long;
The heart is always the part,
That makes us right or wrong.

. . . . . .

But listen to me, Davy, ace of hearts!
(To call you anything less would wrong the cards,
And flattery I detest)
This life has joys for you and me;
And joys that riches never could buy;
And joys the very best.

There are all the pleasures of the heart,
The lover and the friend;
You have your Mag, your dearest part,
And I my darling Jane!
It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her name:
It heats me, it fires me,
And sets me all aflame!

. . . . . .

O, how that name inspires my style!
The words come rushing, rank and file,
Almost before I know!
The ready measure runs as finely,
As if Phoebus and the famous Nine (the Muses)
Were watching over my pen.
My spavined Pegasus will limp,
Till once he's fairly hot;
And then he'll hobble, and halt, and jump,
And run a wonderful pace:
But lest then, the beast then,
Should rue this hasty ride,
I'll alight now, and wipe now,
His sweaty, wizened hide.

TO A HAGGIS.

(*As usually printed.*)

Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,
Great Chieftan o' the Puddin-race!
Aboon them a' ye tak your place,
Painch, tripe, or thairm:
Weel are ye wordy of a *grace*
As lang's my arm.

The groaning trencher there ye fill,
Your hurdies like a distant hill,
Your *pin* wad help to mend a mill
In time o' need,
While thro' your pores the dews distil
Like amber bead.

His knife see Rustic-labour dight,
An' cut you up wi' ready slight,
Trenching your gushing entrails bright
Like onie ditch;
And then, O what a glorious sight,
Warm-reekin, rich!

Then, horn for horn, they stretch an' strive,
Deil tak the hindmost, on they drive,
Till a' their weel-swall'd kytes belyve
Are bent like drums;
Then auld Guidman, maist like to rive,
Bethankit hums.

Is there that owre his French *ragout*,
Or *olio* that wad staw a sow,
Or *fricassee* wad mak her spew
Wi' perfect sconner,
Looks down wi' sneering, scornfu' view
On sic a dinner?

Poor devil! see him owre his trash,
As feckless as a wither'd rash,
His spindle shank a guid whip-lash,
His nieve a nit;
Thro' bluidy flood or field to dash,
O how unfit!

But mark the Rustic, *haggis-fed*,
The trembling earth resounds his tread,
Clap in his walie nieve a blade,
He'll mak it whissle;
An' legs, an' arms, an' heads will sned,
Like taps o' thrissle.

Ye Pow'rs wha mak mankind your care
And dish them out their bill o' fare,
Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups in luggies;
But, if you wish her gratefu' pray'r,
Gie her a *Haggis*!

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Fair faw yur oanist, soansie fais,
Grait Cheeftun oa dhe Puddin rais!
Ubin dhum aw yee tak yur plais,
Painch, treip, or thairm:
Weel ur yee wurdie oa a grais
Az lawng'z ma airm.

Dhe groanin trainshur dhair yee full,
Yur hurdies leik a distunt hull,
Yur pin wud help tay men a mull
In teim oa need,
Hweil throo yur poarz dhe dyooz distull
Leik ambur beed.

Hiz neif see Rustic-laibur dikht,
Un cut yee up wi reddie slikht,
Trainshin yur gushin entrailz brikht
Leik oanie dich;
Un dhan, O hwit a gloarius sikht,
Waarm-reekin, rich!

Dhan, hoarn fur hoarn dhay streech un striiv,
Deel tak dhe hinmust oan dhay driiv,
Tull aw dhur weel-swaald keits biliiv
Ur bent leik drumz;
Dhan awl gidman, maist leik tay riiv,
Beethankit humz.

Iz dhur dhut owr hiz French ragoo,
Or oalioa dhut wud staw a soo,
Or fricassee wud mak ur spyoo
Wi perfic scunnur,
Luks doon wi sneerin, scoarnfa vyoo
Oan sic a dennur?

Pair deevul! see um owr hiz trash,
As fecklus az a widhurd rash,
Hiz spinnul shank a gid hwup-lash,
Hiz neev a nit;
Throo bliddie flid or feel tay dash,
O hoo unfit!

But mark dhe Rustic, haggis-fed,
Dhe trumlin yurth rizoonz hiz tred,
Clap in hiz wawlie neev a bled,
Hee'll mak it hwussul;
Un legz, un airmz, un heedz wull sned,
Leik taps oa thrussul.

Yee Poorz hwaw mak man-kein yur cair,
Un dish dhum oot dhur bull oa fair,
Awl Scoatlun waants nay skinkin wair
Dhut jawps in luggiez;
But, if yee wish hur graitfa prair,
Gee ur a Haggis!

English Translation.

Good betide your honest, jolly face,
Great Chieftain of the race of Puddings!
Above them all you take your place,
Paunch, tripe, or sausage:
Well are you worthy of a grace
As long as my arm.

The groaning trencher there you fill,
Your buttocks like a distant hill,
Your pin (holding it together) would help to mend a mill
In time of need,
While through your pores the dews distil
Like beads of amber.

His knife see the Rustic wipe,
And cut you up with ready sleight,
Trenching your bright gushing entrails
As he would a ditch;
And then, Oh what a glorious sight,
Steaming-hot—rich!

Then, each with his horn-spoon, they stretch and strive,
Devil take the hindmost, on they drive,
Till soon all their well-swelled bellies
Are bent like drums;
Then the old head of the house, almost fit to burst,
Mutters a grace.

Is there a man that over his French ragout
Or olio that would surfeit a sow,
Or fricassee that would make her vomit
In perfect disgust,
Looks down with sneering, scornful glances
On such a dinner?

Poor devil! see him over his trash,
As feeble as a withered rush,
His leg, thin as a spindle, a good whip-lash,
His fist a nut:
Through bloody flood or field to dash,
Oh how unfit!

But mark the haggis-fed Rustic!
The trembling earth resounds his tread,
Clap a sword in his sturdy fist,
He'll make it whistle;
And will lop off legs and arms and heads,
Like thistle-tops.

Ye Powers who make mankind your care,
And dish them out their bill of fare,
Old Scotland wants no wishy-washy stuff
That splashes in bowls:
But, if you wish her grateful prayer,
Give her a Haggis!

RANTIN', ROVIN' ROBIN.

(*As usually printed.*)

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But whatna day o' whatna style,
I doubt it's hardly worth the while,
To be sae nice wi' Robin.

Chorus.

Robin was a rovin' boy—
Rantin' rovin', rantin' rovin'—
Robin was a rovin' boy—
Rantin' rovin' Robin!

Our monarch's hindmost year but ane
Was five-and-twenty days begun,
'Twas then a blast o' Jan'war' win'
  Blew hansel in on Robin.

The gossip keekit in his loof,
Quo' scho, 'Wha lives will see the proof,
This waly boy will be nae coof,
  I think we'll ca' him Robin.

'He'll hae misfortunes great and sma',
But ay a heart aboon them a';
He'll be a credit 'till us a',
  We'll a' be proud o' Robin.

'But sure as three times three mak' nine,
I see by ilka score and line,
This chap will dearly like our kin',
  So leeze me on thee, Robin.'

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Dhur wiz a lawd wiz boarn in Keil,
But hwitna day oa hwitna steil,
A doot it's hawrlie wurth dhe hweil,
  Tay bee say neis wi Roabin.

Chorus.

Roabin wiz a roavin boaie—
  Rantin roavin, rantin roavin—
Roabin wiz a roavin boaie—
  Rantin roavin Roabin!

Oor moanurk's hinmust yeer but yin,
Wiz fliv un twintie dayz begun,
'Twiz dhan a blast oa Jenwur wun
  Bloo hansul in oan Roabin.

Dhe goasup keekit in hiz liff,
Koa shee, 'Hwaw leevz 'ull see dhe priff,
Dhis wawlie boaie 'ull bee nay kiff,
  A think wee'll caw um Roabin.

'Hee'll hay misfoartinz grait un smaw,
But ei a hert ubin dhum aw;
Hee'll bee a craidit till us aw,
Wee'll aw bee prood oa Roabin.

'But shair az three teimz three mak nein,
A see ba ilka scoar un lein,
Dhis chap 'ull deerlie leik oor kein,
Say leez mee oan dhee, Roabin.'

English Translation.

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But on what day of which style (old or new),
I doubt it's hardly worth while,
To be so particular about Robin.

Chorus.

Robin was a roving boy—
Roistering roving, roistering roving—
Robin was a roving boy—
Roistering roving Robin!

Our monarch's last year but one
Was five-and-twenty days begun,
'Twas then a blast of January wind
Blew welcome in on Robin.

The gossip peeped at his palm,
Said she, 'Who lives will see the proof,
This sturdy boy will be no fool,
I think we'll call him Robin.

'He'll have misfortunes great and small,
But always a heart above them all;
He'll be a credit to us all,
We'll all be proud of Robin.

'But as sure as three times three make nine,
I see by every score and line (in his palm),
This lad will dearly like our kind (the fair sex),
So blessings on thee, Robin.'

SCOTS WHA HAE.

ROBERT BRUCE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY, BEFORE THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

(*As usually printed.*)

Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots, wham Bruce has aften led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
  Or to victory!

Now's the day, and now's the hour;
See the front o' battle lour!
See approach proud Edward's power—
  Chains and slavery!

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha can fill a coward's grave?
Wha sae base as be a slave?
  Let him turn and flee!

Wha for Scotland's King and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman fa'?
  Let him follow me!

By oppression's woes and pains!
By your sons in servile chains!
We will drain our dearest veins,
  But they shall be free!

Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
  Let us do or die!

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Scoats, hwaw hay wi Waalus bled,
Scoats, hwam Bris hiz oafun led,
Walcum tay yur goarie bed,
  Or tay victorie!

Noo'z dhe day, un noo'z dhe oor;
See dhe frunt oa battul loor!
See uproach prood Aidwurd's poor—
Chainz un slaivurie!

Hwaw wull bee a traitur naiv?
Hwaw can full a coourd'z graiv?
Hwaw say bais az bee a slaiv?
Let him turn un flee!

Hwaw fur Scoatlun'z keeng un law
Freedum'z swurd wull stranglie draw,
Freemun stawn, or freemun faw?
Let him foala mee!

Bii oapreshun'z wayz un painz!
Bii yoor sunz in sairveil chainz!
Wee wull drain oor deerist vainz,
But dhay shall bee free!

Lay dhe prood yoozurpurz loa!
Tiirunts faw in ivrie foa!
Leeburtie'z in ivrie bloa!
Let us day or dee!

English Translation.

Scots, who have bled with Wallace.
Scots, whom Bruce has often led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to victory!

Now's the day, and now's the hour;
See the front of battle lour!
See approach proud Edward's power—
Chains and slavery!

Who will be a traitor knave?
Who can fill a coward's grave?
Who is so base as to be a slave?
Let him turn and flee!

Who for Scotland's king and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman fall?
Let him follow me!

By oppression's woes and pains!
By your sons in servile chains!
We will drain our dearest veins,
But they shall be free!

Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do or die!

FOR A' THAT AND A' THAT.

(*As usually printed.*)

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, and a' that?
The coward-slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toils obscure, and a' that;
The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What tho' on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hodden-gray, and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that;
The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is King o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, and stares, and a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that:
For a' that, and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he mauna fa' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that,
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth,
Are higher rank than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man the warld o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Iz dhur, fur oanist poavurtie,
Dhut hingz hiz heed, un aw dhat?
Dhe coourd slaiv, wee pass um bii,
Wee dawr bee pair fur aw dhat!
Fur aw dhat, un aw dhat,
Oor teilz oabscyoor, un aw dhat;
Dhe rank iz but dhe geenee'z stamp;
Dhe man'z dhe gowd fur aw dhat.

Hwit thoa oan haimlie fair wee dein,
Weer hoadun-gray, un aw dhat?
Gee fillz dhur sulks, un naivz dhur wein,
A man'z a man fur aw dhat.
Fur aw dhat, un aw dhat,
Dhur tinsul-shoa, un aw dhat;
Dhe oanist man, thoa eer say pair,
Iz keeng oa men fur aw dhat.

Yee see yoan birkie, cawd a loard,
Hwaw struts, un stairz, un aw dhat;
Thoa hunnurz wurship at hiz wurd,
Hee'z but a kiff fur aw dhat.

Fur aw dhat, un aw dhat,
Hiz ribbun, stawr, un aw dhat,
Dhe man oa indipendunt mein,
Hee luks un lawkhs at aw dhat.

A prins can mak a beltit nikht,
A markis, dyook, un aw dhat;
But an oanist man'z ubin hiz mikht,
Gid faith hee mannay faw dhat!
Fur aw dhat, un aw dhat,
Dhur dignitiez, un aw dhat,
Dhe pith oa sens, un preid oa wurth,
Ar heekhur rank dhun aw dhat.

Dhan let us pray dhut cum it may,
Az cum it wull fur aw dhat,
Dhut sens un wurth owr aw dhe yurth,
May beer dhe gree, un aw dhat.
Fur aw dhat, un aw dhat,
It's cummin yet, fur aw dhat,
Dhut man tay man dhe wawrl owr
Shall brithurz bee, fur aw dhat.

English Translation.

Is there any one who, because of honest poverty,
Hangs his head and all that?
The coward slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for all that!
For all that, and all that,
Our obscure toils and all that;
The rank is but the stamp on the guinea,
The man's the gold for all that.

What though we dine on homely fare,
Wear homespun cloth and all that?
Give fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for all that.
For all that, and all that,
Their tinsel show and all that;
The honest man, though ever so poor,
Is king of men for all that.

You see that fellow, called a Lord,
  Who struts and stares and all that;
Though hundreds worship at his word,
  He's but a fool for all that.
    For all that, and all that,
      His ribbon, star, and all that,
    The man of independent mind
      Looks and laughs at all that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
  A marquis, duke, and all that;
But to make an honest man's beyond his power,
  Good faith! he mustn't try that.
    For all that, and all that,
      Their dignities and all that,
    The pith of sense and pride of worth
      Are higher rank than all that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
  As come it will for all that,
That over all the earth sense and worth
  May hold the foremost place, and all that.
    For all that, and all that,
      It's coming yet for all that,
    That man to man, the world over,
      Shall brothers be for all that.

DUNCAN GRAY.

(*As usually printed.*)

Duncan Gray came here to woo,
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
On blythe Yule night when we were fou,
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Maggie coost her head fu' heigh,
Look'd asklent and unco skeigh,
Gart poor Duncan stand abeigh;
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd;
Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
Meg was deâf as Ailsa Craig,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Duncan sigh'd baith out and in,
Grat his een baith bleer't and blin',
Spak o' lowpin o'er a linn;
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Time and chance are but a tide,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
Slighted love is sair to bide,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Shall I, like a fool, quoth he,
For a haughty hizzie die?
She may gae to—France for me!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

How it comes let doctors tell,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
Meg grew sick as he grew haill,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Something in her bosom wrings,
For relief a sigh she brings;
And O, her een they spak sic things!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Duncan was a lad o' grace,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
Maggie's was a piteous case,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Duncan couldna be her death,
Swelling pity smoor'd his wrath;
Now they're crouse and cantie baith!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Duncun Gray cam heer tay oo,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't,
On bliith Yill-nikht hwan wee wur foo,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.

Maggee kist hur heed foo heekh,
Lukt usklent un unca skeekh,
Gurt pair Duncun stawn ubeekh;
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.

Duncun fleecht un Duncun prayd;
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't,
Meg wuz deef az Ailsa Craig,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.
Duncun sikht baith oot un in,
Grat his een baith bleert un blin,
Spak oa lowpin owr a linn;
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.

Time un chans ur but a teid,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't,
Slikhtit luv iz sair tay beid,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.
'Shall A, leik a fill,' koa hee,
'Fur a hawkhtie hizzie dee?
She may gay tay—Frans fur mee!'
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.

Hoo it cumz let doakturz tell,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't,
Meg groo seek az hee groo hail,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.
Sumthing in hur boazum ringz,
Fur rileef a sikh shee bringz;
Un Oa! hur een dhay spak sic thingz.
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.

Duncun wiz a lawd oa grais,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't,
Maggee'z wiz a peetyus cais,
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.
Duncun coodnay bee hur daith,
Swallin peetie smairt hiz rath;
Noo dhay'r croos un cantie baith!
Ha, ha, dhe ooin oa't.

English Translation.

Duncan Gray came here to woo.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
On gay Christmas night when we were tipsy.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
Maggy tossed her head on high,
Looked askance and mightily disdainful,
Made poor Duncan stand aloof.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!

Duncan begged and Duncan prayed.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
Meg was as deaf as Ailsa Rock.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
Duncan sighed both out-of-doors and in the house,
Cried till his eyes were both bleared and blind,
Talked of jumping over a waterfall.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!

Time and chance are but a tide.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
Slighted love is hard to bear.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
'Shall I, like a fool,' said he,
'For a haughty girl die?
She may go to—France for me.'
Ha, ha, what a wooing!

How it happens let doctors tell,
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
Meg grew ill as he grew well.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
Something in her bosom wrings,
For relief a sigh she utters,
And Oh! her eyes spoke such things.
Ha, ha, what a wooing!

Duncan was a kindly youth,
Ha, ha, what a wooing!
Maggy's was a pitiful case,
Ha, ha, what a wooing!

Duncan couldn't be her death,
Swelling pity smothered his wrath.
Now they're both jolly and happy,
Ha, ha, what a wooing!

CA' THE YOWES TO THE KNOWES.

(*As usually printed.*)

Chorus.

Ca' the yowes to the knowes,
Ca' them whare the heather grows,
Ca' them whare the burnie rowes,
My bonie dearie.

Hark, the mavis' evening sang
Sounding Clouden's woods amang!
Then a faulding let us gang,
My bonie dearie.

We'll gae down by Clouden side,
Thro' the hazels spreading wide,
O'er the waves, that sweetly glide
To the moon sae clearly.

Yonder Clouden's silent towers,
Where at moonshine midnight hours,
O'er the dewy bending flowers,
Fairies dance sae chearie.

Ghaist nor bogle shalt thou fear;
Thou'rt to love and heaven sae dear,
Nocht of ill may come thee near,
My bonie dearie.

Fair and lovely as thou art,
Thou hast stown my very heart;
I can die—but canna part,
My bonie dearie.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Chorus.

Caw dhe yowz tay dhe nowz,
Caw dhum hwawr dhe hedhur growz,
Caw dhum hwawr dhe burnie rowz,
Ma boanie deerie.

Hark, dhe maivis' eenin sang
Soonin Cloodun'z wudz umang!
Dhan a-fawldin let us gang,
Ma boanie deerie.

Wee'll gay doon ba Cloodun scid,
Throo dhe haizulz spreedin weid,
Owr dhe waivz dhut sweetlie gleid
Tay dhe min say cleerlie.

Yoanur Cloodun'z siilunt toorz,
Hwawr at minshein midnikht oorz,
Owr dhe dyooie bendin floorz,
Fairiez dans say cheerie.

Gaist nur boagul shalt dhoo feer;
Dhoo'rt tay luv un heevn say deer,
Noakht oa ull may cum dhee neer,
Ma boanie deerie.

Fair un luvlie az dhoo ert,
Dhoo hust stown ma vurra hert,
A can dee—but cannay pairt,
Ma boanie deerie.

English Translation.

Chorus.

Drive the ewes to the hills,
Drive them where the heather grows,
Drive them where the brooklet flows,
My pretty darling.

Hark, the thrush's evening song
Sounding among Clouden's woods!
Then let us go to fold the sheep,
My pretty darling.

We'll go down by Clouden side,
Through the hazels spreading wide
Over the waves that sweetly glide
To the moon so clearly.

There are Clouden's silent towers,
Where at moonlit midnight hours,
Over the dewy bending flowers,
Fairies dance so cheerily.

Thou shalt not fear ghost or goblin.
Thou'rt so dear to love and heaven,
That no ill may come near thee,
My pretty darling.

Fair and lovely as thou art,
Thou hast stolen my very heart,
I can die—but cannot part from thee,
My pretty darling.

OF A' THE AIRTS.

(*As usually printed.*)

Of a' the airts the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west,
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best:
There's wild woods grow, and rivers row,
And mony a hill between;
But day and night my fancy's flight
Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flowers,
I see her sweet and fair:
I hear her in the tunefu' birds,
I hear her charm the air:
There's not a bonnie flower that springs
By fountain, shaw, or green;
There's not a bonnie bird that sings,
But minds me o' my Jean.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Oa aw dhe airts dhe wun can blaw,
A deerlie leik dhe west,
Fur dhair dhe boanie lassie leevz,
Dhe lassie A loo best:
Dhur'z weil wudz grow, un rivurz row,
Un munnie a hull utween;
But day un nikht ma fansie'z flikht
Iz ivvur wi ma Jeen.

A see hur in dhe dyooie floorz,
A see hur sweet un fair:
A heer hur in dhe tinfa burdz,
A heer hur cherm dhe air:
Dhur'z noa a boanie floor dhut springz
Bii foontun, shaw, or green;
Dhur'z noa a boanie burd dhut singz,
But meinz mee oa ma Jeen.

English Translation.

Of all the directions from which the wind can blow,
I dearly love the west,
For there the pretty girl lives,
The girl I love best.
There are wild woods that grow, and rivers that flow,
And many a hill between:
But day and night my fancy's flight
Is ever with my Jane.

I see her in the dewy flowers,
I see her sweet and fair,
I hear her in the tuneful birds,
I hear her charm the air:
There's not a pretty flower that springs
By fountain, grove, or green:
There's not a pretty bird that sings,
Without reminding me of my Jane.

AE FOND KISS, AND THEN WE SEVER.

(*As usually printed.*)

Ae fond kiss, and then we sever,—
Ae fareweel, and then—for ever
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee!
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee!

Who shall say that fortune grieves him,
While the star of hope she leaves him?
Me, nae chearfu' twinkle lights me,—
Dark despair around benights me.

I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy,
Naething could resist my Nancy;
But to see her, was to love her—
Love but her, and love for ever.

Had we never lov'd sae kindly—
Had we never lov'd sae blindly—
Never met—or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted!

Fare-thee-weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare-thee-weel, thou best and dearest!
Thine be ilka joy and treasure,
Peace, Enjoyment, Love, and Pleasure!

Ae fond kiss, and then we sever!
Ae fareweel, alas! for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee!
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee!

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Yay foand kiss, un dhan wee sever,—
Yay fairweel, un dhan—fur ivvur
Deep in hert-rung teerz A'll plej dhee!
Warrin sikhs un grainz A'll wej dhee!

Hwaw shall say dhut foartin greevz um,
Hweil dhe stawr oa howp shee leevz um?
Mee, nay cheerfa twinkul likhts mee,—
Dawrk dispair uroon binikhts mee.

A'll neer blaim ma parshul fansie,
Naything cood rizist ma Nansie;
But tay see hur wiz tay luv ur,
Luv but hur, un luv fur ivvur.

Hud wee nivvur lood say keinlie,
Hud wee nivvur lood say blinlie,
Nivvur met—or nivvur pairtit,
Wee hud neer been broakun-hertit.

Fair-dhee-weel, dhoo furst un fairist!
Fair-dhee-weel, dhoo best un deerist!
Dhein bee ilka joaie un treezhur,
Pees, injoaiemint, luv, un pleezhur.

Yay foand kiss, un dhan wee sever,
Yay fairweel, ulas! fur ivvur!
Deep in hert-rung teerz A'll plej dhee,
Warrin sikhs un grainz A'll wej dhee.

English Translation.

One fond kiss, and then we sever,
One farewell, and then—for ever
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll promise thee.

Who shall say that fortune grieves him,
While the star of hope she leaves him?
Me, no cheerful twinkle lights me,
Dark despair around benights me.

I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy,
Nothing could resist my Nancy;
Only to see her was to love her,
Love but her, and love for ever.

If we had never loved so kindly,
If we had never loved so blindly,
Never met—or never parted,
We should never have been broken-hearted.

Farewell, thou first and fairest!
Farewell, thou best and dearest!
Thine be every joy and treasure,
Peace, enjoyment, love, and pleasure.

One fond kiss, and then we sever,
One farewell, alas!—for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll promise thee.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(*As usually printed.*)

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And auld lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

We twa hae run about the braes,
And pu'd the gowans fine;
But we've wander'd mony a weary foot
Sin' auld lang syne.

We twa hae paidled i' the burn,
From morning sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin' auld lang syne.

And there's a hand, my trusty fiere,
And gie's a hand o' thine;
And we'll tak a right guid-willie waught,
For auld lang syne.

And surely ye'll be your pint-stowp,
And surely I'll be mine;
And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

In Ayrshire Scotch.

Shid awl acqwantuns bee furgoat,
Un nivvur broakht tay mein?
Shid awl acqwantuns bee furgoat,
Un awl lang sein?

Fur awl lang sein, ma deer,
Fur awl lang sein,
Wee'll tak a cup oa keinnus yet,
Fur awl lang sein.

Wee twaw hay run uboot dhe brayz,
Un pood dhe gowunz fein;
But wee'v wawnurt munnie a weerie fit
Sin awl lang sein.

Wee twaw hay paidult in dhe burn,
Fay moarnin-sun tull dein;
But seez utween us braid hay roard
Sin awl lang sein.

Un dhair'z a hawn, ma trustie feer,
Un gee's a hawn oa dhein;
Un wee'll tak a rikht gid-wullie wakht,
Fur awl lang sein.

Un shairlie yoo'll bee yoor peint-stowp,
Un shairlie A'll bee mein;
Un wee'll tak a cup oa keinnus yet,
Fur awl lang sein.

English Translation.

Should old friendship be forgotten,
And never brought to remembrance?
Should old friendship be forgotten,
And old long ago?

For old long ago, my dear,
For old long ago,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For old long ago.

We two have run over the hills,
And pulled the pretty daisies;
But we've wandered many a weary foot
Since old long ago.

We two have paddled in the brook,
From morning-sun till dinner-time;
But broad seas have roared between us
Since old long ago.

And there's a hand, my trusty comrade,
And give me a hand of thine;
And we'll take a right hearty drink,
For old long ago.

And surely you'll stand your pint-pot (of ale),
And surely I'll stand mine;
And we'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For old long ago.

DICTIONARY

NOTE.—Words in this list printed in black capitals are as spelt by Burns. Thick lower-case type gives the pronunciation in Central Ayrshire. Italics give the pronunciation of the corresponding English word.

A (as in English *Ah! alms, far, father*).

Ai or **Ay** (as in E. *aim, raise, day, dame, pale, fate*).

Aw (as in E. *awe, paw, dawn, fall*).

A, *indef. art.* a (pronounced u).
A, *pers. pron.* I (*Ii*).
A', see **Aw.**
ABACK, see **Uback.**
ABIEGH, see **Ubeekh.**
ABOON, see **Ubin.**
ABOUT, see **Uboot.**
ABREAD, ABREED, see **Ubreed.**
Accoont, *n.* and *v.* account.
Ack, *n.* and *v.* act.
ACQUENT, see **Acqwant.**
Acqwant, *v. pa. p.* acquainted.
ADLE, see **Aidul.**
Adoarn, *v.t.* adorn.
AE, see **Yay.**
Aff, *prep.* off.
Aff-hawn, *adv.* off-hand, at once.
Aff-let, *n.* outlet.
Aff-lif, *adv.* off-hand, at once.
AFORE, see **Ufoar.**
Aft, *adv.* oft, often.
AFTEN, see **Oafun.**
AGLEY, see **Uglei.**
Agust, *n.* August.
Aiblinz, *adv.* perhaps.
Aicur, *n.* acre (*aicur*).
Aidhur, *adv.* and *conj.* either (*eedhur*), however.
Aidul, *n.* liquid manure, cows' urine.
Aig, *n.* ague (*aigyoo*).
Aih? *interj.* eh?
Aij, *n.* edge (*ej*).
Aik (*obs.*), *n.* oak.
Aikht, *num.* eight (*ait*).
Ain, *a.* own (*oan*).
Aiprun, *n.* apron (*aiprun*).
Aipul, *n.* apple.
Aipul-rengay, *n.* southernwood.
Air, *n.* air.
Air, *n.* heir (*air*).
Air, *adv.* early.
Airch, *n.* arch.
Airitur, *n.* heritor.
Airlie, *a.* and *adv.* early (*erli*).
Airl-pennie, *n.* earnest-money.
Airlz, *n. pl.* earnest-money.
Airm, *n.* arm.
Airmie, *n.* army.
Airn, *n.* iron.
Airnist, *a.* earnest (*ernist*).
Airt, *n.* direction; *v.* direct.
Airt, *n.* art.
Airth, *n.* earth (*erth*).
Aish or **Aishun-tree**, *n.* ash.
Aith, *n.* oath.
Aits (*obs.*), *n. pl.* oats.
Aivur (*obs.*), *n.* cart-horse, gelding.
Aix, *n.* axe.
Aixul, *n.* axle.
Aizul (*obs.*), *n.* red ember.
AJEE, see **Ujee.**
Akht (*obs.*), *num.* eight (*ait*).
Aksep, *v.t.* accept.
ALAKE, *interj.* alas!
ALANE, see **Ulain.**
ALANG, see **Ulang.**
Alloo, *v.* allow, admit.
Am, *v. aux.* am.
AMAIST, see **Awmaist.**
AMANG, see **Umang.**
Amoont or **Amunt**, *n.* and *v.* amount.
AN, see **Un.**
ANCE, see **Yins.**

ANE, see **Yin**.
Ang-rie, *a.* angry (*anggri*).
Ang-ur, *n.* anger (*anggur*).
ANITHER, see **Unidhur**.
Anshunt, *a.* ancient (*ainshunt*).
Ant, *n.* ant.
Antie, *n.* aunt (*ant*).
Apreíl, *n.* April.
Ar, *v. aux.* are (*aar*).
Argie, *v.* argue (*argyoo*).
Argie-bargie, *n.* argument.
ARLE, see **Airl**.
Arnut, *n.* earth-nut.
ASE, see **Ass**.
Ashut, *n.* large meat-dish.
Ask, *n.* newt.
ASKLENT, see **Usklent**.
Aspik, *n.* aspect.
Ass or **Aws**, *n.* ashes.
ASTEER, see **Usteer**.
At, *prep.* at.
At aw, *adv.* at all (*at awl*).
A'THEGITHER, see **Awdhigidhur**.
ATHORT, *prep.* athwart, across.
Attemp, *n.* and *v.* attempt.
ATWEEN, see **Utween**.
AUGHT, see **Aikht** or **Awkht**.
AUGHTLINS, *adv.* at all, rather.
AULD, see **Awl**.
AUMOUS, see **Awmus**.
AVA', see **Uvaw**.
Aw, *v.t.* owe (*oa*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Awkht**.
Aw, *a.* all (*awl*), every.
AWA, see **Uwaw**.
Awbuddee, *n.* everybody.
Awdhigidhur, *adv.* altogether.
AWEE, see **Uwee**.
Awfa, *a.* and *adv.* awful.
AWFU', see **Awfa**.
Awgust, *n.* August.
Awkht, *v.t. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Aw**, owed (*oad*).
Awkurt, *adj.* awkward.
Awl or **Awld**, *a.* old (*oald*).
Awlfarran, *a.* old-fashioned, sagacious, quaint.
Awl Kirk, *n.* Established Church of Scotland.
Awmaist, *adv.* almost (*awlmoast*).
Awmrie, *n.* cupboard, dresser.
Awmus, *n.* alms (*aamz*).
Awn, *n.* awn, beard of grain.
Awnie, *a.* bearded (of grain).
Aws or **Ass**, *n. pl.* ashes.
Awsum, *a.* awful.
Awthing, *n.* everything.
Ax, *v.* ask.
Ay, *interj.* Oh! Ah!
AY or **AYE**, see **Ei**.
AYONT, see **Uyont**.
A'z, I shall.

B (as in E. *Bob*).

Ba, *prep.* by (*bii*).
BA', see **Baw**.
Babbie, *n.* baby (*baibi*).
Babteez, *v.t.* baptize.
Bach, *n.* batch, lot, party.
Back, *n.* back.
Back-en, *n.* towards the end of the year.
Backlinz, *adv.* backwards.
Backut, *n.* bucket.
Bad, *a.* bad.
Bad, *v.t. pa.* of **Bid**, bade (*baid*).
BADE, see **Baid**.
Bag, *n.* bag.
Baggie, *n.* small bag, stomach; minnow.
Baicun, *n.* bacon.
Baid, *v.t. pa.* of **Beid**, endured, withstood.
BAIGNET, *n.* bayonet.
Baik, *v.t.* bake (*baik*); *n.* soft biscuit.
Baikur, *n.* baker.
BAILIE, see **Beilie**.
Bain, *n.* bone (*boan*).
Bainie, *a.* bony (*boani*), big-boned.
Bair, *n.* bear (*bair*).
Bair, *a.* bare (*bair*).
Baird, *n.* beard (*beerd*).
Bairfit, *a.* bare-footed.
Bairn, *n.* child.
Bairn-tim, *n.* brood, children.
Baishin, *n.* basin (*baisn*).
Bait, *v.t.* beat (*beet*), thresh; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Bait**.
Bait, *v.t.* bet.
Baith, *a.* both (*boath*).
BAKE, see **Baik**.
Ballunt or **Ballut**, *n.* ballad.
BAN, *v.i.* swear, curse.
BAN' or **BAND**, see **Bawn**.
BANE, see **Bain**.
BANIE, see **Bainie**.
Bank, *n.* bank.

Bap, *n.* roll of bread.
BAREFIT, see **Bairfit.**
Bark, *n.* and *v.* bark.
BARLEY, see **Bawrlie.**
BARLEYCORN, see **Bawrlie.**
Barm, *n.* yeast.
Barmie, *a.* frothing.
Barra, *n.* barrow (*barroa*).
Barun, *n.* baron.
Bash, *n.* and *v.t.* blow, dent.
Bass, *n.* door-mat.
Batts, *n. pl.* colic.
Battul or **Buttul,** *n.* bottle or bundle of hay or corn.
Baw, *n.* ball (*baul*).
Bawbee, *n.* halfpenny,
Bawdrunz, *n.* cat, pussy.
Bawk, *n.* balk (*bauk*); strip left unploughed; rafter, cross-beam.
Bawkhul, *n.* old shoe or boot.
Bawkie-burd, *n.* bat.
Bawks, *n. pl.* balance for weighing.
Bawl or **Bawld,** *a.* bold (*boald*).
Bawn or **Bawnd,** *n.* band, bond; *v. pa.* of **Bin,** bound.
Bawnstur, *n.* binder of sheaves.
Bawr, *n.* bar.
Bawrlie, Bawrliecoarn, *n.* (1) barley; (2) parley, truce (at tig).
Bawrn, *n.* barn.
Bawsunt, *a.* having a white stripe down the face.
Bawtie, *n.* collie, shepherd's dog.
BEAS, see **Bees.**
Beck, *n.* and *v.i.* curtsey.
Bed, *n.* bed; *v.t.* put to bed, prepare a bed for.
Bee, *n.* bee.
Bee, *v. aux.* be (*bee*); *pa.* **Wiz**; *pa. p.* **Been.**
Beech, *n.* beech.
Beed, *n.* bead (*beed*).
Beedul, *n.* beadle (*beedul*); church officer.
Beef, *n.* beef—old pronunciation **Bif.**
Beel, *v.i.* fester.
Beel or **Beeld,** *n.* shelter.
Beem, *n.* beam (*beem*).
Been, *n.* bean (*been*).
Been, *v. pa. p.* of **Bee,** been.
Been, *a.* well-to-do; comfortable.
Beer, *n.* (1) beer; (2) four-rowed barley, bigg.
Beer, *v.t.* bear (*bair*); *pa.* **Boar**; *pa. p.* **Boarn.**
Bees, *n. pl.* of **Beast,** beasts (*beests*), cattle, horses, lice.
Beest, *n.* beast (*beest*), horse, cow or bullock; *pl.* **Bees.**
Beet (*obs.*), *v.t.* add fuel to fire, stoke.
Beet, *v.* had to.
Beetul, *n.* potato-masher.
Beg, *v.* beg.
Beggur, *n.* beggar.
BEHIN' or **BEHINT,** see **Uhin, Uhint.**
Beibul, *n.* Bible (*biibul*).
Beid, *v.t.* endure, withstand; *pa.* **Baid**; *pa. p.* **Biddun.**
Beik, *n.* nest of wild bees or wasps.
Beil, *n.* and *v.* boil.
Beilie, *n.* town-magistrate.
Beilur, *n.* boiler.
Bein, *n.* tub, milk-basin.
Beit, *n.* and *v.t.* bite (*beit*); *pa. p.* **Bittun.**
Beld or **Belt,** *a.* bald (*bauld*).
Beldam, *n.* old woman, hag.
Bell, *n.* bell.
Bellie, *n.* belly.
Bellie-fa, *n.* bellyful.
Belliziz, *n. pl.* bellows (*belloaz*).
Belt, *n.* belt.
BELYVE, see **Biliiv.**
Ben, *n.* inner room, bedroom or parlour.
Ben, *adv.* towards or into the inner room or parlour.
Ben or **Bend,** *n.* and *v.* bend; *pa.* **Bent.**
Benfiir, *n.* bonfire.
Benmust, *a.* innermost.
Bent, *n.* coarse grass.
Berrie, *n.* berry.
Best, *a.* best.
Bethankit, *n.* grace after food.
Bettur, *a.* better.
BEUK, see **Byuk.**
BEVEL, *n.* bevel, angle.
Bi, *prep.* and *conj.* by, compared with.
Bick, *n.* bitch.
Bickur, *n.* (1) wooden bowl; (2) a short run, scrimmage, lurch.

Bickur, *v.i.* run, rush, hasten.
Bid, *v.t.* bid, invite, desire; *pa.* **Bad**; *pa.p.* **Biddun.**
Biddun *v.t. pa.p.* of **Bid,** bidden, and of **Beid,** endured.
BIDE, see **Beid.**
BIEL or **BIELD,** see **Beel, Beeld.**
BIEN, see **Been.**
Bif (*obs.*), *n.* beef.
Big, *a.* big.
Big, *v.t.* build.
Bigin, *v.* begin; *pa.* **Bigood.**
Biggin, *n.* building, house.
Bigood, *v.pa.* of **Bigin,** began.
Bihaiv, *v.* behave (*behaiv*).
Bii, *v.t.* buy (*bii*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Boakht.**
Bii, *adv.* and *prep.* past, aside, beside.
Bii utour, *adv.* besides.
Bii-oardnur, *a.* extraordinary.
Biir, *n.* byre (*biir*), cow-house.
Biir-mun, *n.* cattleman.
Bilang, *v.* belong; *pa.* **Bilangt.**
Bileev, *v.t.* believe (*beleev*).
Biliiv, *adv.* soon, by and by.
Bill, *n.* (1) bill; (2) bull (*bool*).
Billie, *n.* fellow, comrade.
Bin or **Bind,** *v.t.* bind (*biind*); *pa.* **Bawn**; *pa.p.* **Bun.**
Bing, *n.* heap.
Bink, *n.* bench.
Binna, *conj.* except, unless.
Binnur, *a.* upper.
Binsh, *n.* bench (*bensh*).
Birk, *n.* birch.
Birkie, *n.* fellow, lad.
Birl, *v.* whirl.
Birlie, *a.* stout, stalwart, burly.
Birr, *n.* and *v.* whirr; *n.* force, energy.
Birrie, *v.* bury (*beri*), *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Birrit.**
Birriul, *n.* burial, funeral.
Birs, *n.* bristle (*brissil*).
Birsil, *v.* roast (potatoes, &c.).
Birsil, *n.* bristle (*brissil*).
Birth, *n.* birth, berth.
Biss, *n.* cow's stall in a byre.
Bist, *v.* must needs.
Bit, *n.* boot.
Bit or **But,** *n.* bit, little, crisis, point.
Bizie, *a.* busy (*bizi*).
Bizz, *n.* buzz, and *v.* bustle.
Bizzum, *n.* besom.
Black, *a.* black.
Black-bunnit, *n.* an elder.
Blackie, *n.* blackbird.
BLAE, see **Blay.**
Blagyurd, *n.* blackguard.
Blait, *a.* shy, bashful, sheepish.
Blankit, *n.* blanket.
Blast, *n.* blast, squall.
Blast, *v.t.* blast, curse.
Blastie, *n.* cursed creature, wretch.
Blastit, *a.* cursed.
BLATE, see **Blait.**
BLATHER, see **Bledhur.**
Blaw, *n.* and *v.i.* blow (*bloa*), brag; *pa.* **Bloo**; *pa.p.* **Blawn.**
Blawd, *v.* slap, dash, beat.
Blawd, *n.* a large piece, lump, squall of wind and rain.
Blawn, *v.pa.p.* of **Blaw,** blown (*bloan*).
Blay, *a.* blue (*bloo*), livid.
Blayberrie, *n.* bilberry.
Bleck, *n.* black man, negro.
Bled, *v.pa.* and *pa.p.* of **Blid,** bled.
Bled, *n.* blade (*blaid*).
Bledhur, *n.* bladder.
Bledhur or **Bledhurz,** *n.* nonsense, *v.* talk nonsense.
Bleech, *v.* bleach (*bleech*).
Bleer, *a.* and *v.t.* blear (*bleer*).
Bleet, *n.* and *v.i.* bleat (*bleet*).
Bleez, *n.* and *v.i.* blaze (*blaiz*).
Bleip, *n.* strip, shred.
Blellum (*obs.*), *n.* babbler.
BLESS, see **Bliss.**
BLETHER, see **Bledhur.**
Blid, *n.* blood (*blud*); *v.* bleed; *pa.* **Bled.**
Bliddie, *a.* bloody (*bluddi*).
Bliith, *a.* gay, happy, cheerful, bright.
Blim, *n.* and *v.i.* bloom.
Blin or **Blind,** *a.* and *v.* blind (*bliind*).
Blin-barnie, *n.* blind-man's-buff.
Blink, *n.* glance, moment, twinkle.
Blink, *v.i.* glance, twinkle, ogle.
Blinkurz, *n. pl.* blinkers.
Blirt, *n.* storm of rain or weeping.
Bliss, *v.t.* bless.
Blissin, *n.* blessing, grace.
Blittur, *n.* snipe.

Bloak, *n.* block.
Bloakid, *n.* blockhead.
Bloasum, *n.* and *v.* blossom.
Bloo, *v. pa.* of **Blaw,** blew.
BLOOM, see **Blim.**
BLUDE, see **Blid.**
BLYPE, see **Bleip.**
BLYTHE, see **Bliith.**
Boad, *v.* expect, foretell, bid at an auction.
Boadhur, *n.* and *v.t.* bother (*bodhur*).
Boadul, *n.* a small Scotch coin.
Boadum, *n.* bottom.
Boag, *n.* bog.
Boagul, *n.* hobgoblin.
Boaie, *n.* boy.
Boak, *v.i.* retch, vomit.
Boakht, *v.t. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Bii,** bought (*bawt*).
Boal, *n.* recess in wall for holding small articles; small unglazed window.
Boalt, *n.* and *v.* bolt (*boalt*).
Boanie, *a.* pretty, beautiful.
Boar, *n.* (1) boar; (2) chink, cranny, hole, opening between two curling stones.
Boar, *v. pa.* of **Beer,** bore (*boar*).
Boarn, *v. pa. p.* of **Beer,** born.
Boas, *a.* hollow.
Boat, *n.* boat.
Boatul, *n.* bottle.
Boax, *n.* box.
Boazum, *n.* bosom (*boozum*).
BOCK, see **Boak.**
BODDLE, see **Boadul.**
BODE, see **Boad.**
BODY, see **Buddie.**
BOGLE, see **Boagul.**
BONIE, see **Boanie.**
BONNET, see **Bunnut.**
BONNOCK, see **Bunnuk.**
Boo, *n.* bow (of the head), bend.
Boo, *v.i.* and *t.* bow (the head), bend; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Boot.**
Boogur (*obs.*), *n.* rafter.
Book, *n.* bulk, body.
Book, *n.* book, see **Byuk.**
Boo-kail, *n.* cabbage.
Bool, *n.* playing-marble, playing-bowl (*boal*).
Boolin-green, *n.* bowling-green.
Boon, *a.* ready, bound for.
Boord, *n.* board.
Boortrie or **Bootrie,** *n.* elder-tree.
BOOST, see **Bist.**
Boot, *v.t. pa. p.* of **Boo,** bent, crooked.
Booz, *v.i.* drink, carouse.
BORE, see **Boar.**
BOSE, see **Boas.**
BOUNE, see **Boon.**
BOUSE, see **Booz.**
Bow, *n.* (1) bow (*boa*) to shoot with; (2) boll (*boal*), a measure of capacity.
Bowl, *n.* bowl (*boal*).
BOWSE, see **Booz.**
Bowstur, *n.* bolster (*boalstur*).
BOW'T, see **Boot.**
Bowtin, *n.* length of one cutting in reaping.
BRACHEN, see **Breckun.**
BRAE, see **Bray.**
Braid, *a.* broad (*brawd*).
Braidh, *v.* breathe (*breedh*).
Braik, *n.* harrow.
BRAINGE, see **Breenj.**
Brainsh, *n.* branch (*bransh*).
Braird, *v.i.* sprout; *n.* sprouting, shoot of plant.
Brais, *n.* mantelpiece.
Braith, *n.* breath (*breth*).
Braiz (*obs.*), *n.* race at a wedding.
Brak or **Broak,** *v.t. pa.* of **Brek,** broke (*broak*).
Brammul, *n.* bramble, blackberry.
Brandie, *n.* brandy.
BRANKIE, *a.* gaily dressed.
Brat, *n.* (1) coarse apron, rag; (2) bad or dirty child.
Brattul (*obs.*), *n.* spurt, rush.
Braw, *a.* fine, handsome, gaily dressed.
Brawlie, *adv.* very well, finely, much.
Brawz, *n. pl.* finery.
Braxie, *n.* an illness of sheep; a diseased sheep; mutton from a diseased sheep.
Bray, *n.* (1) bank, slope, side of a hill; (2) brew (*broo*), melted snow; liquid part of soup or stew.
BRECHAN, see **Brekhum.**
Breckun, *n.* bracken, fern.
Bred, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Breed,** bred.
BREE, see **Bray** (2).

Breechun, *n.* back-part of horse's harness.
Breed, *v.t.* breed; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Bred.**
Breed, *n.* bread (*bred*).
Breed, *n.* breadth (*bredth*).
Breeks, *n. pl.* breeches (*brichiz*), trousers; horse's **Breechun.**
Breenj, *v.* plunge (of a horse).
Breer, *n.* briar (*brii-ur*).
Breest, *n.* breast (*brest*); *v.i.* spring or plunge forward.
Breid, *n.* bride (*briid*).
Breidgrim, *n.* bridegroom.
Brek, *v.t.* break (*braik*); *pa.* **Brak** or **Broak**; *pa. p.* **Broakun.**
Brekfast, *n.* breakfast (*brekfust*).
Brekhum, *n.* horse's collar.
Brent, *a.* smooth, unwrinkled.
Brent-nyoo, *a.* brand-new.
Bress, *n.* brass.
Brichin-breeks, *n. pl.* harness round the hinder part of horse.
Brick, *n.* brick.
Bridhur, *n.* brother (*brudhur*).
BRIE, see **Bray** (2) and **Bree.**
BRIER, see **Breer.**
Brig, *n.* bridge (*brij*).
Brikht, *a.* bright (*briit*).
Brim, *n.* broom.
Bring, *v.t.* bring; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Broakht.**
Brinth, *n.* breadth.
Briskut, *n.* breast, chest.
Brit, *n.* brute (*broot*).
BRITHER, see **Bridhur.**
Broach, *n.* brooch (*broach*).
Broad, *n.* board.
Broag, *n.* trick, affront.
Broak, *n.* badger.
Broak, *n.* leavings, refuse of food.
Broakht, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Bring,** brought (*brawt*).
Broakun, *v. pa. p.* of **Brek,** broken (*broakun*).
Broath, *n. pl.* broth, vegetable soup.
Broaz, *n. pl.* brose, meal mixed with boiling water.
BROCK, see **Broak.**
BROGUE, see **Broag.**
Broo, *n.* brow.
Broo, *v.t.* brew (*broo*).
Broon, *a.* brown.
Broonkaitiez, *n.* bronchitis.
BROOSE, see **Braiz.**
BROSE, see **Broaz.**
Browstur, *n.* brewer.
BRUGH, see **Brukh.**
Brukh, *n.* (1) borough (*burru*); (2) halo round the moon.
Brulyie (*obs.*), *n.* broil, quarrel.
Brumstun or **BRUNSTANE,** *n.* brimstone, sulphur.
Brunt, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Burn,** burnt.
Brust, *v.t.* and *i.* burst.
Bubblie-joak, *n.* turkey-cock.
Buch, *v.* kill, butcher.
Buchur, *n.* butcher (*boochur*).
BUCKIE, *n.* fellow.
Buckit, *n.* bucket, wooden box or pail for salt, ashes, &c.
Bud, *n.* and *v.* bud.
Buddie, *n.* body (*boddi*), person.
BUDGET, *n.* workman's wallet.
Buff, *n.* buffet, thrash.
Bug, *n.* bug.
BUGHT, see **Bukht.**
BUIRDLIE, see **Birlie.**
Bukht, *n.* sheep-fold.
Bull, *n.* (1) bull (*bool*); (2) bill.
Bullut, *n.* bullet (*boolut*).
Bum, *v.* hum.
Bum-cloak, *n.* humming beetle.
Bum-flee, *n.* blue-bottle fly.
Bummul, *n.* drone.
Bunkur, *n.* window-seat; small cupboard.
Bunnuk or **Baanuk,** *n.* bannock, thick unleavened cake of oat-meal or barley meal.
Bunnut, *n.* bonnet.
Burd, *n.* bird; *pl.* chickens.
Burdie, *n.* little bird.
BURE, see **Boar.**
Burn, *v.i.* and *t.* burn; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Brunt.**
Burn, *n.* burn, brook.
BURNEWIN, *n.* blacksmith (burn-the-wind).
Burnie, *n.* brooklet.
Burra, *n.* borough (*burru*).
Burrul, *n.* barrel.
Bushul, *n.* bushel (*booshul*).
Busk, *v.t.* dress, adorn.
Buss, *n.* bush (*boosh*).
But, *adv. conj.* and *prep.* without, except, only; towards the outer room or kitchen.
But, *n.* outer room, kitchen-end of house.

Buttur, *n.* butter.
BYKE, see **Beik.**
Byoo, *a.* blue (*bloo*).
BYRE, see **Biir.**
Byuk, *n.* book. **Deel'z byuks,** playing-cards.

C (as in E. *cook*). See also **K.**
Ch (as in E. *church*).

CA', see **Caw.**
Cach, *v.* catch; *pa.* **Cacht.**
CA'D, see **Cawd.**
Caddie, *n.* fellow, lad.
CADIE, see **Caddie.**
Caff, *n.* chaff.
Caik, *n.* cake (*caik*).
Caim, *n.* comb (*coam*).
Cain, *n.* rent paid in kind.
Caip, *n.* cap.
Caipstain, *n.* cope-stone (*coapstoan*).
Cair, *n.* and *v.i.* care (*cair*).
Caird, *n.* (1) tinker, tramp; (2) card.
Cairfa, *v.* careful.
Cairie, *v.t.* carry; *pa.* **Cairit.**
Cairie, *n.* sky.
Cairiur, *n.* carrier.
Cairl, *n.* old man, man; *adj.* manly, strong.
Cairlin, *n.* old woman.
Cairn, *n.* heap of stones.
Cairt, *n.* and *v.* cart.
Cairts, *n. pl.* playing-cards.
Cajur, *n.* cadger, hawker with a cart.
CALLET, *n.* wench.
Callun, *n.* boy.
Callur, *a.* fresh.
Cam, *v. pa.* of **Cum,** came (*caim*).
Camstairie, *a.* wild, unmanageable, riotous.
Can, *v. aux.* can; *pa.* **Cood.**
CANIE or **CANNIE,** see **Cawnie.**
Cankrie, *a.* crabbed.
Cankur, *v.i.* fret.
Cannay, *v. aux.* can't.
Cant, *n.* crank.
Cantankrus, *a.* cross-grained, quarrelsome.
Cantie, *a.* cheerful, lively, jolly.
Cantrup, *n.* charm, spell, magic.
CARLE, see **Cairl.**
CARLIN, see **Cairlin.**
Carrich, *n.* shorter catechism.
CARTES, see **Cairts.**
Cassul, *n.* castle (*cassul*).
Cast, *v.t.* cast; *pa.* **Kist**; *pa. p.* **Kissun.**
Cast oot, *v.* quarrel.
Cat, *n.* cat.
CATCH - THE - PLACK, *n.* money-grubbing.
Cattul, *n.* cattle, horses, people.
CAUP, see **Cawp.**
CAVIE, *n.* hen-coop.
Caw, *n.* and *v.* (1) call (*caul*); (2) caw (of crow); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Cawd,** often slurred into **Cud.**
Caw, *v.t.* drive, knock, work; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Cawd.**
Cawd, (1) *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Caw,** often slurred into **Cud,** called, driven; (2) calved (*cavd*).
Cawdrun, *n.* cauldron.
Cawf, *n.* calf (*caff*); *pl.* **Cawvz.**
Cawk, *n.* chalk (*chawk*).
Cawl or **Cawld,** *n.* and *a.* cold (*coald*).
Cawm, *a.* calm (*caam*); *n.* slate pencil.
Cawnie, *a.* slow, gentle, cautious.
Cawnul, *n.* candle.
Cawp, *n.* small wooden bowl with two ears.
Cawr, *n.* car.
Cawrie, *a.* left-handed.
Cawsie, *n.* causeway.
Cay, *n.* jackdaw.
Chaft, *n.* jaw.
Chain, *n.* chain.
Chaip, *a.* cheap (*cheep*).
Chaiplin, *n.* chaplain.
Chaipul, *n.* chapel.
Chair, *n.* chair.
Chairj, *n.* charge (*chaarj*).
Chairlie, *n.* Charlie.
Chaiz, *v.* choose (*chooz*); *pa. p.* **Choazun.**
Champ, *n.* mash.
CHANGE-HOUSE, see **Cheinjhoos.**
Channul-stain, *n.* curling-stone.
Chans, *n.* chance (*chans*).
Chantur, *n.* the fingering part of a bagpipe, versifying.
Chap, *v.t.* strike, knock, mash, pound.
Chap, *n.* (1) fellow; (2) stroke, blow.

Chapmun, *n.* pedlar, tradesman.
Chawldur, *n.* a large measure of grain.
Chawmur, *n.* chamber, sleeping-place.
Chawnur, *v.i.* fret, grumble, nag; *n.* chatter.
CHEAR, CHEARIE, see **Cheer, Cheerie.**
Cheef, *a.* chief (*cheef*), on friendly terms.
Cheek, *n.* cheek.
CHEEK - FOR - CHOW, *adv.* cheek-by-jowl.
Cheel or **Cheeld,** *n.* fellow, lad.
Cheenie, *n.* china (*chiina*).
Cheep, *n.* and *v.i.* chirp, squeak.
Cheer, *n.* cheer.
Cheerfa, *a.* cheerful.
Cheerie, *a.* cheerful.
Cheet, *v.t.* cheat (*cheet*).
Cheez, *n.* cheese (*cheez*).
Cheinj, *n.* and *v.* change (*chainj*).
Cheinj-hoos, *n.* inn, public-house.
Cherm, *n.* and *v.* charm.
Chesset, *n.* cheese-press.
CHIEL, see **Cheel.**
Chimla, *n.* chimney.
Chimla-lug or **Chimla-cheek,** *n.* chimney-corner.
Chin, *n.* chin.
Chirt, *n.* and *v.* squeeze, squirt.
Chittur, *v.i.* shiver, chatter (with cold).
Choak, *v.* choke (*choak*).
Choazun, *v. pa. p.* of **Chaiz,** chosen.
Choock or **Choockie,** *n.* hen, chicken.
Chow, *v.t.* chew (*choo*).
Chowks, *n.* jaws, chops.
Chuckie-stain, *n.* small rounded white stone.
Chuffie, *a.* chubby.
Churrie, *n.* cherry.
CHUSE, see **Chaiz.**
CIT, *n.* citizen.
CLAES or **CLAISE,** see **Claiz.**
Claith, *n.* cloth; *pl.* **Claiths** or **Claiz.**
Claithin, *n.* clothing (*cloadhing*).
Claivur or **Claivurz,** *n.* idle chatter.
Claiz, *n. pl.* clothes (*cloadhz*).
Clakhun, *n.* hamlet, village.
Clam, *v. pa.* of **Clim,** climbed.
CLAMB, see **Clam.**
Clark, *n.* clerk (*clark*); *v.* write up.
Clartie, *a.* dirty.
Clash, *n.* and *v.* gossip, scandal.
Clash, *v.* knock.
Clatter, *n.* and *v.* gossip, scandal, chatter.
CLAVER, *n.* clover.
Claw, *v.t.* scratch.
Claw, *n.* claw.
Clawkht, *v. pa.* clutched.
Clawt or **Clawkht,** *v.t.* clutch, scrape.
Clawt, *n.* (1) clutch, fist-full; (2) muck-hoe.
CLAYMORE, *n.* broadsword.
Cleckin, *n.* brood of chickens.
Cled, *v. pa. p.* of **Cleed,** clad.
Cleed, *v.t.* clothe (*cloadh*); *pa. p.* **Cled.**
Cleedin, *n.* clothing (*cloadhing*).
Cleek, *n.* cleek, large hook; *v.* hook, link arms.
Cleen, *a.* clean (*cleen*).
Cleer, *a.* clear (*cleer*).
Cleg, *n.* gadfly.
Clei, *n.* clay.
Cleip, *v.* tell tales.
Cless, *n.* class.
Clim, *v.* climb (*cliim*); *pa.* **Clam**; *pa. p.* **Clum.**
Clink, *n.* jingle, cash, money, rhyme.
Clink, *v.* move smartly, jingle, rhyme.
Clinkum-bell, *n.* bell-ringer.
Clip, *v.t.* clip, shear.
Clips, *n.* shears.
Clish-ma-claivur, *n.* idle gossip, tittle-tattle.
Clit, *n.* cloven hoof.
Clittie, *n.* the devil.
Clivvur, *a.* clever, active.
Cload, *n.* clod.
Cloag, *n.* clog, block of wood.
Cloak, *n.* cloak.
Cloak, *n.* beetle.
Cloakin-hen, *n.* brooding hen.
Cloakin-teim, *n.* breeding season.
Cloas, *a.* close (*cloas*).
Cloas, *n.* entry, narrow passage.
Cloaz, *n.* and *v.* close (*cloaz*).
Cloor, *n.* blow, stroke, knock.
Cloos, *n.* sluice (*sloos*).
CLOOT, see **Clit.**

Cloot, *n.* strip of cloth, clout, patch, towel. **Cloots,** clothes.
Cloot, *v.* patch, mend.
CLOOTIE, see **Clittie.**
CLOUR, see **Cloor.**
CLOUT, see **Cloot.**
Clud, *n.* cloud.
Clum, *v. pa. p.* of **Clim,** climbed.
Coa, *v.* quoth (*qwoath*).
Coad, *n.* cod.
Coad, *n.* pillow.
Coach, *n.* coach.
Coaft (*obs.*), *v. pa.* bought.
Coafun, *n.* coffin.
Coag or **Coagie,** *n.* wooden bowl without handles.
Coak, *n.* cock, good fellow, tee of a curling rink.
Coakawd, *n.* cockade (*cockaid*).
Coal, *n.* coal.
Coalie, *n.* collie, sheep-dog.
Coaliefloor, *n.* cauliflower.
Coalie-shangie, *n.* dog-fight, noisy quarrel.
Coalij, *n.* college.
Coalic, *n.* colic.
Coalup, *n.* slice of meat.
Coalur, *n.* collar.
Coamic, *a.* comic.
Coámitee, *n.* Committee.
Coamplimunt, *n.* compliment.
Coamun, *a.* common.
Coanshuns, *n.* conscience (*conshens*).
Coanstunt, *a.* constant.
Coantrairie, *a.* perverse.
Coar, *n.* corps (*cor*), body.
Coarbie, *n.* raven.
Coarn, *n.* corn, oats.
Coarnul, *n.* Colonel (*curnul*).
Coarnur, *n.* corner.
Coarp, *n.* corpse (*corps*).
Coars, *n.* cross.
Coast, *n.* and *v.* cost.
Coat, *n.* coat, petticoat.
Coatij or **Coat-hoos,** *n.* cottage.
Coats, *n. pl.* skirts, petticoats.
Coatun, *n.* cotton.
Coatur, *n.* cotter, married ploughman.
Coazie, *a.* cosy, snug, comfortable.
COCK, see **Coak.**
COD, see **Coad.**
CO'ER, *v.* cover (*cuvvur*).
COFT, see **Coaft.**
COG, see **Coag.**
COGGIE, see **Coagie.**
COIL, see **Keil.**
COLLIC, see **Coalic.**
Coo, *n.* cow; *pl.* **Kii.**
Cooch, *n.* and *v.* couch.
Cood, *v. aux. pa.* of **Caan,** could (*cood*).
COOD, see **Kid.**
Coodnay, *v. aux.* couldn't (*coodnt*).
COOF, see **Kif.**
Cook, *v.i.* hide.
Cook, *n.* and *v.t.* cook.
Cookie, *n.* small round bun.
Cookoo, *n.* cuckoo (*cookoo*).
Coonsul, *n.* counsel.
Coont, *v.t.* count.
Coor, or **Coorie,** *v.i.* cower, crouch.
Coors, *n.* course (*coars*).
Coors, *a.* coarse (*coars*).
Coort, *n.* and *v.* court (*coart*).
Cooshie, *a.* cosy, comfortable.
COOST, see **Kist.**
Coothie, *a.* kindly, familiar, homely, comfortable.
COOTIE, see **Kittie.**
Cootur, *n.* coulter (*coalter*).
CORBIE, see **Coarbie.**
CORE, see **Coar.**
Correk, *a.* and *v.* correct.
COTTER, see **Coatur.**
COUR, see **Coor.**
COUTHIE, see **Coothie.**
Cow, *n.* fright; *v.* frighten, surpass.
Cow, *v.t.* cut, lop.
COWE, see **Cow.**
Cowp, *v.* upset, overturn, empty out.
Cowpur, *n.* horse-dealer.
Cowt, *n.* colt (*coalt*).
COZIE, see **Coazie.**
Crabbit, *a.* crabbed, ill-natured, cross-grained.
Crack, *n.* and *v.* talk, chat, eccentricity.
Crackit, *a.* crazy.
Craft, *n.* croft, small holding.
Craig, *n.* neck, throat.
Craig, *n.* crag, precipice.
Craik, *n.* corn-crake.
Craitur, *n.* creature (*creetyoor*).
Craizie, *n.* small oil lamp.
CRAMBO-CLINK, rhymes.

CRAMBO-JINGLE, *n.* rhyming.
Cran, *n.* iron tripod for a pot to stand on.
Crank, *n.* creaking.
Crankus, *a.* peevish, bad-tempered.
CRANREUCH, see **Crawnrukh.**
Crap, *v. pa.* of **Creep**, crept.
Crap, *n.* crop, top, tuft.
Crappin, *n.* a bird's crop.
Craw, *n.* and *v.* crow (*croa*).
Crawnrukh, *n.* hoar-frost.
Cray, *n.* hen-coop.
Creddul, *n.* cradle (*craidul*).
Creel, *n.* creel, coarse basket.
Creep, *v.i.* creep ; *pa.* **Crap.**
Creepie, *n.* low stool, stool of repentance.
Creesh, *n.* grease (*grees*), dripping.
Creeshie, *a.* greasy (*greezi*).
Crii, *n.* and *v.* call, cry (*crii*) ; call banns in church.
Croak, *n.* (1) old ewe ; (2) earthenware jar for salt, &c.
Croanie, *n.* intimate friend.
Croas, *n.* and *a.* cross.
Croo, *v. pa.* of **Craw**, crew (*croo*).
Crooch, *v.i.* crouch.
Croochie, *a.* hunch-backed.
Crood, *n.* and *v.* crowd (*croud*).
Crood, *v.i.* coo.
Crookit, *a.* crooked.
Croon, *n.* crown (*croun*).
CROON, see **Crun.**
Croon-furr, *n.* first furrow made in ploughing.
Croop, *n.* croup (*croop*).
Croos, *a.* bold, brisk, proud, cheerful, self-confident, conceited, jolly.
Crooul, *a.* cruel (*crooel*).
CROUCHIE, see **Croochie.**
CROUD, see **Crood.**
Crowdie, *n.* oatmeal mixed with milk or water ; porridge.
Crowdie-teim, *n.* breakfast-time ; porridge-time.
Crowl, *v.i.* crawl.
Crudz, *n. pl.* curds.
Crummie, *n.* cow with crooked horns.
Crummuk, *n.* short staff, with crooked head.
Crump, *a.* crisp.
Crun or **Crin**, *n.* and *v.i.* hum, moan, low, bellow (of a bull).
Crunt, *n.* blow, knock.
Crush, *v.t.* crush.
Crustul, *n.* crystal.
Cud, slurred form of **Cawd**, called.
Cuddie, *n.* donkey.
Cuddul, *v.* cuddle, hug, embrace, fondle, nestle.
Cum, *v.i.* come (*cum*) ; *pa.* **Cam** ; *pa. p.* **Cum.**
Cummuk, *n.* short staff, walking-stick.
Cum oot wi, *v.* utter, exclaim.
Cumpleen, *v.i.* complain.
Cuntra, *n.* country (*cuntri*).
Cup, *n.* cup.
Cupplin, *n.* rafter.
Curch, *n.* woman's head-dress, hood.
Curchie, *n.* curtsey.
Curl, *v.* curl.
Curmurrin, *v.* a rumbling noise.
Curpul or **Curpun**, *n.* crupper, buttocks.
Currut, *n.* carrot.
Currun, *n.* currant.
Curs, *n.* and *v.* curse (*curs*).
CUSHAT, see **Cushie-doo.**
Cushie-doo, *n.* wood-pigeon.
Cushun, *n.* cushion (*cooshun*).
Custuk, *n.* heart of the stalk of cabbage or kail.
Cuttie, *a.* short, stumpy, shorter or smaller than usual.
Cuvinántur, *n.* Covenanter (*cúvinuntur*).

D (as in E. *dead*).
Dh (as in E. *the, this, that*).

Daddie, *n.* father.
Daff, *v.i.* sport, flirt, make fun.
Daffin, *n.* sporting, flirting, merriment, fun.
Daft, *a.* foolish, mad, silly, crazy.
Daftie, *n.* crazy person.
Daikh, *n.* dough (*doa*).
Dail, *n.* and *v.t.* deal (*deel*).
Dail, *n.* deal (*deel*), deal-board, plank.
Dailur, *n.* dealer (*deeler*).
Daimun, *a.* odd, occasional.
Dairth, *n.* dearth (*derth*).
Daisunt, *a.* decent (*deesunt*).
Daith, *n.* death (*deth*).
Daivilie, *adv.* listlessly.
Daizie, *n.* daisy (*daizi*).

Dam, *n.* (1) dam; (2) a piece in the game of draughts.
Dam, *v.t.* damn (*dam*).
Dam-broad, *n.* draught-board.
Dang, *v.t. pa.* of **Ding,** beat.
Dans, *n.* and *v.* dance.
DARKLINS, in the dark.
Dawd, *n.* lump, chunk, thump; *v.* pelt.
Dawlie, *a.* dawdling.
Dawnur, *n.* and *v.i.* saunter, stroll, loiter.
Dawnurz, *n. pl.* slag.
Dawntun, *v.* daunt, depress, frighten.
Dawr, *v.* dare (*dair*).
Dawrk, *a.* dark.
Dawrk, *n.* a day's work.
Dawrlin, *n.* darling.
Dawrnay, *v.* daren't (*dairnt*).
Daw, *v.i.* dawn.
Dawin, *n.* dawn.
Dawt, *v.t.* pet, fondle, dote on.
Dawtie, *n.* little pet.
Day, *v.* do (*doo*); *pa.* **Did**; *pa. p.* **Din.**
Day, *n.* day.
DEAVE, see **Deev.**
Dee, *v.i.* die (*dii*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Deet.**
Deed, *a.* dead (*ded*); *n.* death (*deth*).
Deed, *interj.* indeed.
Deef, *a.* deaf (*def*).
Deefie, *n.* deaf person.
Deel, *n.* devil.
Deel-ma-cair, *interj.* no matter.
Deel-u-hait, *interj.* devil a bit, nothing at all.
Deep, *a.* deep.
Deer, *n.* deer.
Deer, *n.* and *a.* dear (*deer*).
Deerie, *n.* darling.
Deet, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Dee,** died (*diid*).
Deev, *v.t.* deafen.
Deevul, *n.* devil.
Deik, *n.* wall of stones or turf, fence, hedge.
DEIL, see **Deel.**
Dein, *v.i.* dine (*diin*).
Deis, *n.* dice (*diis*).
Deit, *n.* a little bit, particle.
Deit, *v.* loiter, stroll, walk stupidly, stupefy.
Deitit, *a.* stupid, idiotic, especially from old age.
DELEERET, delirious, mad.
Delv, *v.* dig.
Den, *n.* den, a small deep wooded valley.
Dennur, *n.* dinner.
Dentie, *a.* dainty, nice.
Dern, *v.t.* darn.
Dern, *v.i.* hide.
Dert, *n.* and *v.* dart.
Dett, *n.* debt (*dett*).
DEUK, see **Dyuk.**
Devel, *n.* heavy blow.
Dezzul, *v.t.* dazzle.
Dhaim, *pron.* them (*dhem*); *obj.* of **Dhay.**
Dhair, *pron.* their (*dher*); *poss.* of **Dhay.**
Dhair, *adv.* there (*dher*).
Dhairz, *pron.* theirs (*dherz*).
Dhan, *adv.* then (*dhen*).
Dhat, *dem.* that (*dhat*); *pl.* **Dhay.**
Dhat, *adv.* so.
Dhay, *pron.* they (*dhay*).
Dhay, *dem.* those (*dhoaz*); *pl.* of **Dhat.**
Dhee, *pron.* thee (*dhee*); *obj.* of **Dhoo.**
Dhigidhur, *adv.* together (*too-gedhur*).
Dhii, *pron.* thy (*dhii*).
Dhis, *dem.* this (*dhis*); *pl.* **Dhur.**
Dhoo, *pron.* thou (*dhou*).
Dhu, *art.* the (*dhe*).
Dhu-day, *adv.* to-day (*too-day*).
Dhum, slurred for **Dhaim.**
Dhu-moarn, *adv.* to-morrow (*too-morroa*).
Dhun, *conj.* than (*dhan*).
Dhu-nikht, *adv.* to-night (*too-niit*).
Dhu-noo, *adv.* just now.
Dhur, *dem.* these (*dheez*); *pl.* of **Dhis.**
Dhur, slurred for **Dhair.**
Dhurselz, *pron.* themselves (*dhem-selvz*).
Dhu-streen, *adv.* yesterday evening.
Dhut, *rel. pron.* that (*dhat*), who, which.
Dhut, *conj.* that (*dhat*).
Dhu-yeer, *adv.* this year.
Dib, *n.* puddle.
Dibbul, *n.* planting-tool.
Dich, *n.* ditch.

Did, *v. pa.* of **Day,** did.
Didnay, *v.* didn't.
Diffur, *n.* difference.
DIGHT, see **Dikht.**
Dii, *n.* and *v.* dye (*dii*).
Dikht, *v.t.* wipe, clean (corn).
Dilikht, *n.* and *v.* delight (*deliit*).
Dill, *n.* sorrow.
Din, *n.* din, noise.
Din, *a.* dun, sallow, swarthy, dark-complexioned.
Din, *v. pa. p.* of **Day,** done (*dun*).
Ding, *v.t.* beat, knock; *pa.* **Dang**; *pa. p.* **Dung.**
Dink, *a.* neat, trim.
DINNA, see **Dinnay.**
Dinnay, *v.* don't (*doant*).
DINT, see **Dunt.**
Dip, *n.* and *v.* dip.
Direk, *a.* and *v.t.* direct.
Dirl, *n.* and *v.* rattle, tingle, thrill.
Discreiv, *v.* describe.
Dish or **Desh,** *n.* dish.
Dish, *v.t.* butt, push.
Displenishin, *n.* selling off stock and implements.
Distrik, *n.* district.
Div, *v. aux.* do (doo).
Diveid, *v.t.* divide (*diviid*).
Divein, *a.* divine (*diviin*).
Diz, *v.* does (*duz*).
Dizairv, *v.t.* deserve (*dezerv*).
Dizembur, *n.* December.
Diznay, *v.* doesn't.
Dizzie, *a.* dizzy.
Dizzin, *n.* dozen (*duzn*).
Doakht (*obs.*), *v. pa.* of **Dow,** could.
Doakhtur, *n.* daughter (*dawtur*).
Doaktur, *n.* doctor.
Doakun, *n.* dock-plant.
Doaminie, *n.* schoolmaster.
Doansie, *a.* dull, lifeless, sulky, sullen.
Doar, *n.* door (*doar*).
Doazund, *a.* benumbed.
Doilt, *a.* stupid.
DOITED, see **Deitit.**
Donnurt, *a.* stupid.
Doo, *n.* pigeon.
Doobul, *a.* double (*dubbul*).
Dook, *v.* duck, dip, bathe.
DOOL, see **Dill.**
Doon, *adv.* and *prep.* down.
Door, *a.* stubborn, harsh, stern, bitter.
Doos, *a.* grave, sober, sedate, decent.
Doot, *n.* and *v.* doubt (*dout*).
Dortie, *a.* saucy, pettish, forbidding.
DOUCE, see **Doos.**
DOUGHT, see **Doakht.**
DOUK, see **Dook.**
DOUR, see **Door.**
DOUSE, see **Doos.**
Dow (*obs.*), *v. aux.* can; *pa.* **Doakht.**
Dowf, *a.* dull.
Dowie, *a.* sad, doleful, melancholy.
Downa (*obs.*), *v. aux.* cannot.
Downa-day, *n.* can't do, powerlessness.
Dowp, *n.* bottom, buttocks.
DOXIE, *n.* sweetheart, wench.
DOYLTE, see **Doilt.**
DOYT, see **Deit.**
DOZEN'D, see **Doazund.**
Draff, *n.* refuse of malt after brewing.
Draigul, *v.t.* draggle.
Draik, *n.* drake (*draik*).
Drain, *n.* drain.
Drainur, *n.* drainer.
Draipur, *n.* draper.
Draiv, *v. pa.* of **Dreiv,** drove (*droav*).
Drakht, *n.* (1) draught (*draft*); (2) pluck of an animal.
Dram, *n.* dram (especially of whisky).
Drank, *v. pa.* of **Drink,** drank.
Drant, *v.* drivel; *n.* drivel, temper.
Drap, *n.* and *v.* drop.
Draw, *n.* draw, pull.
Draw, *v.t.* draw, play to lie near the tee in curling; *pa.* **Droo.**
Drawr, *n.* drawer.
Dree, *v.t.* endure, suffer.
Dreed, *n.* and *v.* dread (*dred*).
Dreekh, *a.* tedious, tiresome, wearisome.
Dreel, *n.* and *v.* drill.
Dreem, *n.* and *v.* dream (*dreem*).
Dreep, *v.i.* drip.
Dreg, *n.* drag.
Dreggun, *n.* paper kite (*dragon*).
DREIGH, see **Dreekh.**
Dreiv, *n.* and *v.* drive (*driiv*); *pa.* **Draiv**; *pa. p.* **Drivun.**
Dress, *n.* and *v.* dress.
Dressur, *n.* dresser.

Dribbul, *n.* and *v.* drizzle.
Driddul, *v.i.* strum, toddle.
Drift, *n.* and *v.* drift.
Drii, *a.* dry (*drii*), thirsty.
Drink, *n.* and *v.* drink; *pa.* **Drank**; *pa. p.* **Drukkun.**
Drivun, *v. pa. p.* of **Dreiv,** driven.
Droal, *a.* droll (*droal*).
Droan, *n.* bass-pipe of bagpipe.
Droav, *n.* drove (*droav*).
Droddum, *n.* breech.
DRONE, see **Droan.**
Droo, *v. pa. p.* of **Draw,** drew (*droo*).
Drook, *v.t.* drench, soak, moisten; *pa. p.* **Drookit,** drenched.
Droon, *v.* drown (*drown*).
Drooth, *n.* drought (*drowt*), thirst.
Droothie, *a.* dry, thirsty.
Droot-rumpult, *a.* drooping at the crupper.
DROUK, see **Drook.**
DROUTH, DROUTHY, see **Drooth, Droothie.**
Drukkun, *v. pa. p.* of **Drink,** drunk, drunken.
Drumlie, *a.* muddy, discoloured, turbid, gloomy.
Drummuk, *n.* meal and water mixed raw.
Drunt, *n.* pet, huff.
DUB, see **Dib.**
Duddie, *a.* ragged.
Dudz or **Duddiez,** *n. pl.* rags, clothes.
Dufrunt, *a.* different.
Dug, *n.* dog.
Dull, *a.* dull.
Dum, *a.* dumb (*dum*).
Dummie, *n.* a dumb person.
Dumps, *n. pl.* sulks.
Dung, *n.* dung.
Dung, *v. pa. p.* of **Ding,** beaten, knocked.
Dunkie, *n.* donkey.
Dunkul, *n.* and *v.* dint.
Dunsh, *n.* and *v.* shove, push, butt.
Dunt, *n.* bump, knock, thump.
Durk, *n.* dirk, dagger.
Durt, *n.* dirt.
Durtie, *a.* dirty.
DUSHT, *a.* pushed, thrust, struck.
Dust, *n.* dust.
Dwaarf, *n.* dwarf (*dworf*).
Dwall, *v.i.* dwell.
Dwawm, *n.* swoon.
Dwawmul, *n.* illness, decline.
Dwein, *v.i.* decline, fade.
DYKE, see **Deik.**
Dyoo, *n.* dew; *a.* due (*dyoo*).
Dyuk, *n.* duck.
Dyvor, *n.* debtor, bankrupt.

E (as in E. *met, pen*).
Ee (as in E. *meet, seem*).
Ei (as in S. **fein, wei**).

E! *interj.* Oh!
EARN, see **Ern.**
Edhur, *n.* adder.
Ee, *n.* and *v.* eye (*ii*); *pl.* **Een.**
Ee-broo, *n.* eyebrow (*ii-brow*).
Eech, *a.* each (*eech*).
Eek, *adv.* also.
Eek, *n.* an addition; *v.* add to.
Eel, *n.* eel.
Eeld (*obs.*), *n.* old age.
Eelék, *n.* and *v.* elect.
Eemij, *n.* image (*immij*).
Een, *n. pl.* of **Ee,** eyes (*iiz*).
Een or **Eenin,** *n.* evening (*eevning*).
Een, *adv.* just, even.
Eenoo, *adv.* just now.
Eent, *adv.* indeed.
Eer, *adv.* ever.
Eer, *n.* year (*yeer*).
Eerék, *a.* and *v.* erect.
Eerie, *a.* ghostly, affected by dread of the supernatural, uncomfortable.
Eerlin, *n.* and *a.* yearling.
Eeruk, *n.* and *a.* this year's chicken, pullet.
Eerun, *n.* errand.
Eest, *n.* and *a.* east (*eest*).
Eestlun, *a.* from the east.
Eet, *v.t.* eat (*eet*); *pa.* **Et**; *pa. p.* **Ettun.**
Eev, *n.* eave (*eev*).
Eevun, *a.* even (*eevun*); *adv.* straight, right.
Eezie, *a.* easy (*eezi*).
Effek, *n.* and *v.* effect.
Eftur, *prep.* after.
Efturnin, *n.* afternoon.
Egg, *n.* egg.
Ei, *adv.* always, still.
Eidul, *a.* idle (*iidul*).
Eidunt (*obs.*), *a.* diligent.
Eil, *a.* oil.
EILD, see **Eeld.**

Eis, *n.* ice (*iis*).
Eis-stain, *n.* curling-stone.
Elba or **Elbuk,** *n.* elbow (*elboa*).
Eldrich, *a.* unearthly, ghastly.
Eldur or **Ellur,** *n.* ordained lay member of the Kirk Session.
Eldur, *n.* alder.
Ell, *n.* ell, 37 inches.
Els, *adv.* else (*els*).
Elshin (*obs.*), *n.* shoemaker's awl.
Empie, *a.* and *v.* empty.
En or **End,** *n.* end.
ENBRUGH, *n.* Edinburgh.
ENOW, see **Inyukh.**
Envíi, *n.* and *v.* énvy (*envi*).
Ern, *n.* eagle.
Ers, *a.* Gaelic.
Ers, *n.* arse (*ars*), bottom.
Esk, *n.* newt.
Et, *v. pa.* of **Eet,** ate (*et*).
Et, *prep.* at.
ETHER, see **Edhur.**
Ettul, *v.i.* aim at, intend ; *n.* aim, intent.
Ettun, *v. pa. p.* of **Eet,** eaten (*eetun*).
Ettur-cap, *n.* spider, a biting child.
Excais, *n.* excuse (*exkyoos*).
Excaiz, *v.t.* excuse (*exkyooz*).
Exibeeshun, *n.* exhibition.
Expek, *v.t.* expect.
Exsep, *prep.* except.
Exsiiz, *n.* excise (*exsiiz*).
EYDENT, see **Eidunt.**

F (as in E. *fifth*).

FA', see **Faw.**
Fack, *n.* fact.
Facktur, *n.* factor, land agent.
Faddum, *n.* and *v.* fathom (*fadhum*).
FAE, see **Fay.**
FAEM, see **Faim.**
Faiburwurrie, *n.* February.
Faidhur, *n.* father (*fadhur*).
Faikit, *v. pa. p.* dispensed with.
Fail, *v.* fail.
Faim, *n.* (1) foam ; (2) fame (*faim*).
Faimlie, *n.* family.
Fain, *a.* willing, happy, glad, fond.
Fair, *v.i.* go.
Fair, *n.* and *a.* fair.
Faird, *n.* ford (*foard*).
Fair-faw, *interj.* good betide !
Fairie, *n.* fairy.
Fairin, *n.* present on a fair day, reward.
Fairlie, *a.* entirely, quite.
Fairweel, *n.* and *interj.* farewell.
Fairzday, *n.* Thursday.
Fais, *n.* face (*fais*).
Fais-cloot, *n.* towel for the face.
Faith or **Feth,** *n.* faith.
Faizie, *n.* pheasant (*fezunt*).
Faizhunlus, *a.* pithless, weak, insipid.
Falla, *n.* fellow (*felloa*).
FA'N, see **Fawn.**
Fan or **Fand,** *v. pa.* of **Fin,** found.
Fang, *n.* hold (used of a pump).
Fansie, *n.* fancy (*fansi*).
Fardin or **Fawrdin,** *n.* farthing.
FARL, see **Fawrl.**
Fash, *n.* and *v.* worry, trouble.
Fashus, *a.* worrying, troublesome.
Fast, *n.* and *a.* fast.
FASTEN-EEN, *n.* Shrove Tuesday.
Fat, *n.* and *a.* fat.
FATTRELS, *n. pl.* trimmings.
FAUGHT, see **Fawkht.**
Faw, *v.* fall (*fawl*), befall, attempt, get, have ; *pa.* **Fell** ; *pa. p.* **Fawn.**
Faw, *n.* fall, lot, fate.
Fawkht, *n.* fight, struggle.
Fawl or **Fawld,** *n.* and *v.* fold (*foald*).
Fawn, *v. pa. p.* of **Faw,** fallen (*fawlun*).
Fawr, *a.* far.
Fawrist, *a.* farthest.
Fawrl, *n.* fourth part of a round scone or cake.
Fawrur or **Fawrdur,** *a.* farther.
Faws, *a.* false (*fawls*).
Faws-hoos (*obs.*), *n.* ventilating space inside a stack.
Fawsont, *a.* decent, orderly, good-looking.
Fawt, *n.* fault.
Fawtur, *n.* offender.
Fay or **Fray,** *prep.* from.
Fay, *n.* foe (*foa*).
FEAT, see **Feet.**
Fechiz, *n. pl.* vetches.
FECHT, see **Fekht.**
Feck, *n.* (1) the greater part ; (2) value, plenty.
FECKET, *n.* under-jacket, vest of woollen stuff.

Fecklus, *a.* weak, feeble, worthless.
FECKLY, *adv.* mostly, mainly.
Fed, *v.pa.* and *pa.p.* of **Feed,** fed.
Fedhur, *n.* feather (*fedhur*).
Fee, *n.* fee, hire, wages.
Fee, *v.* hire as a servant.
Feed, *n.* and *v.* feed.
Feel, *v.* feel.
Feel, *a.* soft.
Feel or **Feeld,** *n.* field (*feeld*).
Feenish, *v.t.* finish.
Feent, *n.* fiend (*feend*).
Feent hait, *interj.* devil a bit.
Feer, *n.* and *v.* fear (*feer*), frighten.
Feer, *a.* sound, healthy.
Feer (*obs.*), *n.* comrade.
Feerie, *a.* active.
Feersum, *a.* frightful.
Feert, *a.* afraid.
Feerz, *n. pl.* officially fixed average prices of grain.
Feet, *n. pl.* of **Fit,** feet.
Feet, *a.* spruce, trig.
Fefteen, *num.* fifteen.
Feftie, *num.* fifty.
Feg, *n.* fig.
Fegz, *interj.* faith!
FEIDE, *n.* feud.
Feik, *n.* and *v.* fuss, fidget.
Feil, *v.t.* dirty, soil, defile.
Fein, *a.* fine (*fiin*); *adv.* well.
Fekht, *v.t.* fight (*fiit*); *pa.* **Foakht**; *pa.p.* **Foakhun.**
FELL, *n.* hill, hilly ground.
Fell, *v.pa.* of **Faw,** fall.
Fell (*obs.*), *n.* skin, hide.
Fell, *a.* keen, strong, fierce, remarkable, dire, cruel; *adv.* remarkably, very.
Fen or **Fend,** *v.* make shift, get on, look after, keep off.
Fent, *n.* and *v.* faint.
FERE, see **Feer.**
Ferlie, *n.* and *v.* wonder, marvel.
Ferm, *n.* farm.
Fermur, *n.* farmer.
Fern, *n.* fern.
Fesh, *v.t.* fetch (*fech*).
Fet or **Fit,** *n.* foot; *pl.* **Feet.**
FETCH, *v.* pull by fits and starts.
Feth, *interj.* faith!
Fid, *n.* food.
Fiddul, *n.* fiddle.
FIDGE, see **Fij.**
FIEL, see **Feel.**
FIENT, see **Feent.**
FIER, see **Feer.**
Fii, *interj.* fie! (*fii*).
Fii-ur, *n.* fire (*fiir*).
Fii-ur-lug, *n.* fireside.
Fiiv, *num.* five (*fiiv*).
Fij, *n.* and *v.* fidget (*fijit*), shrug.
Fijin-fain, *a.* fidgeting with eagerness.
Fill, *n.* fool.
Fillie, *n.* filly.
Fin or **Find,** *v.t.* find (*fiind*), feel, notice; *pa.* **Fan**; *pa.p.* **Fun.**
Fing-ur, *n.* finger (*fing-gur*).
Finninz, *n. pl.* smoked haddock.
Firlut, *n.* a measure of grain.
Fish or **Fesh,** *n.* and *v.* fish.
Fissul, *n.* rustle, fidget.
Fit or **Fet,** *n.* foot; *pl.* **Feet.**
Fit, *v.t.* fit.
Fit-baw, *n.* football.
Fit-pud, *n.* foot-path.
Fittie-lawn, *n.* the near hind horse in a plough.
Fivvur, *n.* fever (*feevur*).
FLAE, see **Flay.**
Flaf, *v.* flap.
Flag, *n.* paving stone; *pl.* pavement.
Flaik, *n.* hurdle.
Flair, *n.* floor (*floar*).
FLAINEN, see **Flennun.**
Flang, *v. pa.* of **Fling,** flung.
Flay, *n.* flea (*flee*).
Flee, *n.* and *v.* fly (*flii*); *pa.* **Floo**; *pa.p.* **Flown.**
Fleech, *v.* coax, wheedle, flatter.
Fleesh, *n.* fleece (*flees*).
Fleet, *v.i.* flit.
Fleg, *n.* kick, fright.
Flei, *v.t.* scare, frighten.
Fleid, *a.* scared, frightened.
Fleip, *v.* turn outside in (e. g. a stocking).
Fleit, *v.i.* scold.
Flennun, *n.* flannel.
Flesh, *n.* flesh, butcher-meat.
Fleshur, *n.* butcher.
Flet, *n.* saucer.
FLETHER, *v.* flatter.
FLEWIT, *n.* blow, slap.
FLEY, see **Flei.**
Flid or **Flud,** *n.* and *v.* flood (*flud*).
Flikhtur, *v.i.* flutter.

Fling, *v.* throw, fling, kick out; *pa.* **Flang**; *pa.p.* **Flung.**
FLINGIN-TREE, *n.* flail.
Flinnurz, *n.pl.* shreds, fragments.
Flint, *n.* flint.
Flisk, *v.i.* fret, be restive.
FLIT, see **Flut.**
Floa, *v.i.* flow (*floa*).
Floak, *n.* flock.
Floo, *v.pa.* of **Flee**, flew (*floo*).
Floor, *n.* (1) flour; (2) flower.
Floorin, *n.* embroidery, needlework.
Flown, *v.pa.p.* of **Flee**, flown (*floan*).
Flurish, *n.* and *v.* blossom.
Flut, *v.* shift, change one's abode.
FLYTE, see **Fleit.**
Foadhur, *n.* fodder.
Foag or **Fug**, *n.* moss.
Foagie or **Fuggie**, *n.* humble-bee.
Foajul, *a.* fat, plump.
Foak, *n.* folk (*foak*), people.
Foakht, *v.pa.* of **Fekht**, fought (*faut*).
Foakhun, *v.pa.p.* of **Fekht**, fought (*faut*), worried.
Foal, *n.* foal.
Foala, *v.* follow (*folloa*).
Foalie, *n.* (1) folly; (2) young foal.
Foand, *a.* fond.
Foar, *a.* fore (*foar*), front.
Foarbeerz, *n.pl.* ancestors.
Foark, *n.* and *v.* fork.
Foarm, *n.* form, figure.
Foarnent or **Furnent**, *prep.* right in front of.
Foarnin, *n.* forenoon.
Foartie, *num.* forty.
Foartin, *n.* fortune (*fortyoon*).
Foarust, *n.* forest.
Foax, *n.* fox.
FODGEL, see **Foajul.**
Foo, *a.* full (*fool*), tipsy; *adv.* quite; *n.* fill.
Fool, *n.* fowl.
Fool, *a.* foul.
Foomurt, *n.* pole-cat.
Foonur, *v.i.* founder.
FOOR, *v.* fared, went.
FOORD, see **Faird.**
Footh, *n.* fulness, abundance, plenty.
FORBEARS, see **Foarbeerz.**
FORBYE, see **Furbii.**
FORFAIRN, see **Furfairn.**
FORFOUGHTEN, see **Furfoakhun.**
FORGATHER, see **Furgedhur.**
FORGIE, see **Furgee.**
FORJESKIT, see **Furjeskit.**
FORRIT, see **Furrit.**
FOU, see **Foo.**
FOUGHTEN, see **Foakhun.**
FOW, see **Foo.**
Fowr, *num.* four (*foar*).
FOWTH, see **Footh.**
FRAE or **FRAY**, see **Fay.**
FREATH, *v.* froth.
Free, *a.* free.
Freen or **Freend**, *n.* friend (*frend*), relation.
Freenj, *n.* fringe.
Freez, *v.* freeze; *pa.* **Froaz**; *pa.p.* **Froazun.**
Freiday, *n.* Friday (*Friiday*).
Fremit, *a.* not related, strange, exiled.
FRIEN', see **Freen.**
Frii, *v.t.* fry (*frii*).
Frikht, *n.* and *v.* fright, frighten (*friit*, *friitun*).
Frit, *n.* and *v.* fruit (*froot*).
Frizzul, *v.* fry noisily.
Froalik, *n.* frolic.
Froast, *n.* frost.
Froath, *n.* froth.
Froazun, *v.pa.p.* of **Freez**, frozen (*froazun*).
Frull, *n.* frill.
FU', see **Foo.**
Fud, *n.* tail of a hare or rabbit.
Fuff, *v.* puff.
Fuggij, *n.* coarse grass, herbage.
Full, *v.t.* fill.
Full, *a.* full (*fool*).
Full-lie, *adv.* fully (*fooli*), quite.
Fummul, *v.* fumble.
Fun, *pa.p.* of **Fin**, found.
Fur, *prep.* for.
Furbad, *v.pa.* of **Furbid**, forbade.
Furbid, *v.t.* forbid; *pa.* **Furbad**; *pa.p.* **Furbiddun.**
Furbii, *adv.* and *prep.* besides.
FURDER, *n.* and *v.* progress.
Furfairn, *a.* jaded, worn out.
Furfoakhun, *a.* jaded, worn out.
Furgedhur, *v.i.* meet.
Furgee, *v.t.* forgive.
Furgit, **Furgait**, or **Furget**, *v.t.*

forget; *pa.* **Furgat**; *pa. p.* **Furgoat** or **Furgoatun.**
Furgoat or **Furgoatun,** *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Furgit,** forgotten.
Furjeskit (*obs.*), *a.* jaded, worn out.
Furm, *n.* form, wooden seat.
Furr, *n.* furrow (*furroa*).
Furrin, *a.* foreign (*forrin*).
Furrut, *adv.* forwards.
Furr-uhin, *n.* hindmost right-hand horse in plough.
Furst, *a.* first.
FUSHIONLESS, see **Faizhunlus.**
FYE, see **Fii.**
FYKE, see **Feik.**
FYLE, see **Feil.**
Fyoo, *a.* few (*fyoo*).
Fyoo, *n.* feu, ground-rent.
Fyoozee, *n.* fusee, a kind of match.

G (as in E. *gag, gig, gun, rug,* always guttural).

GA', see **Gaw.**
Gab, *n.* mouth, chatter, impudent talk.
Gab, *n.* pot-hook.
Gab, *v.* chatter, prate.
Gaburlunyie, *n.* beggar's wallet; beggar.
GAE, GAED, GAEN, see **Gay, Gaid, Gain.**
GAET, see **Gait.**
Gaffur, *n.* foreman of a gang.
Gaid, *v. pa.* of **Gay,** went.
Gain, *v. pa. p.* of **Gay,** gone (*gon*).
Gaip, *n.* and *v.* gape (*gaip*).
Gaips, *n. pl.* gapes, a disease of poultry.
Gair, *n.* gore (*goar*).
Gaird, *n.* and *v.* guard (*gard*).
Gairdun, *n.* garden.
Gaist, *n.* ghost (*goast*).
Gait, *n.* way, road.
Galiziz, *n. pl.* braces.
Gamp, *v.* stutter.
GANE, see **Gain.**
Gang, *v.i.* go (*goa*); *pa.* **Gaid**; *pa. p.* **Gain.**
Gang, *n.* a going (e.g. for water).
Gangrul, *n.* tramp, vagrant.
Gant, *n.* and *v.* yawn.
GAR, see **Gur.**
Garnul, *n.* meal-bin.
Garrut, *n.* garret.
Gars (*obs.*), *n.* grass.
Gartun, *n.* garter.
Gash, *a.* wise, well-dressed.
Gash, *v.i.* chat.
Gat or **Goat,** *v. pa.* of **Get,** got.
GATE, see **Gait.**
GATTY, *a.* gouty.
GAUCIE, see **Gawsie.**
GAUNT, see **Gant.**
Gaw, *n.* gall (*gaul*).
Gawd, *n.* goad.
Gawdzmun, *n.* ploughboy.
Gawjur, *n.* gauger (*gaijur*), exciseman.
Gawkie, *a.* awkward, clumsy, simple, shy; *n.* awkward person.
Gawn, *v. pres. part.* of **Gay,** going (*goaing*).
Gawsie, *a.* plump, buxom, handsome, jolly, roomy.
Gay, *v.i.* go (*goa*); *pa.* **Gaid**; *pa. p.* **Gain.**
Gay, *v.t. pa.* of **Gee,** gave (*gaiv*).
GAYLIES, see **Geiliez.**
GEAR, see **Geer.**
Geck, *v.i.* toss the head, mock.
Ged, *n.* pike.
Gedhur, *v.t.* gather (*gadhur*).
Gee, *n.* pet, fit of temper.
Gee, *v.t.* give (*giv*); *pa.* **Gay, Geed,** or **Gid**; *pa. p.* **Geen.**
Geed or **Gid,** *v. pa.* of **Gee,** gave (*gaiv*).
Geeg, *n.* gig.
Geen, *v. pa. p.* of **Gee,** given.
Geen, *n.* wild cherry.
Geenee, *n.* guinea (*gini*).
Geer, *n.* gear (*geer*), goods, wealth, stuff.
Gees, *n. pl.* of **Giss,** geese (*gees*).
Gei or **Geiliez,** *adv.* rather, pretty, very.
Geit, *a.* mad.
Geizunt, *a.* shrunken and leaky (like a dry tub).
Geldin, *n.* gelding.
Gelluk, *n.* earwig.
Gem, *n.* game (*gaim*).
Gendur, *n.* gander.
GENTY, see **Jentie.**
GEORDIE, see **Joardie.**
Get, *n.* child, progeny.
Get or **Gait,** *v.* get, reach, be called; *pa.* **Gat** or **Goat**; *pa. p.* **Goatun** or **Goat.**

GHAIST, see **Gaist.**
Gid, *a.* good; *n.* God.
Gid, see **Geed.**
Gid-een, *interj.* good evening!
Gid-faidhur, *n.* father-in-law.
Gid-man, *n.* husband, male head of a house.
Gid-weif, *n.* wife, female head of a house.
Gid-willie, *a.* hearty.
GIE, see **Gee.**
GIEN, see **Geen.**
Gif, *conj.* if, whether.
GIGLET, *n.* giggling girl.
GILL, see **Jull.**
Gilpie, *n.* young girl.
Gim, *n.* gum (in the mouth).
Gim-beil, *n.* gumboil.
Gimmur, *n.* ewe in her second year.
Gin, *prep.* by the time of.
Gin, *conj.* if.
Ginnul, *v.* catch trout with the hands, guddle.
Girdin, *n.* girth.
Girdul, *n.* round iron plate for baking cakes or scones.
Girn, *v.i.* grin, snarl, scowl.
Girr, *n.* hoop for a barrel.
Girsul, *n.* gristle (*grissul*).
Giss, *n.* goose (*goos*); *pl.* **Gees.**
Gissie, *n.* pig; *interj.* call to a pig.
Gitturz, *n. pl.* mud.
Giz, *n.* wig, face.
Glaikit, *a.* thoughtless, giddy, silly.
Glaizie, *a.* glossy, smooth, glittering.
Glamur, *n.* charm, fascination.
Glawm, *v.* clutch.
Glawr or **Glawbur,** *n.* mud.
Gled, *a.* glad.
Gled, *n.* kite.
Glee, *n.* glee.
Gleeb, *n.* minister's glebe (*gleeb*), field (*obs.*).
Gleed, *n.* glow (*gloa*), live coal, ember.
Gleg, *a.* sharp, keen, quick.
Gleit, *a.* squinting.
Glen, *n.* glen, narrow valley.
Gleska, *n.* Glasgow (*Glazgoa*).
Gless, *n.* glass.
Glint, *n.* and *v.i.* glance, gleam.
Gloamin, *n.* twilight.
Gloom, *v.i.* frown, look gloomy.
Glowr, *n.* and *v.i.* stare, gaze.
Glunsh, *n.* and *v.i.* frown, rude reply.
Goad, *n.* God.
Goamrul, *n.* fool, ass.
Goaspul, *n.* Gospel.
Goasup, *n.* and *v.i.* gossip.
Goat, *n.* goat.
Goatun or **Goat,** *v. pa. p.* of **Get,** got.
Goav, *v.i.* stare stupidly.
Goo, *n.* taste.
GOOM, see **Gim.**
Goon, *n.* gown.
GOS, *n.* gos-hawk.
GOTTEN, see **Goatun.**
GOUDIE, HEELZ-OUR-GOUDIE, *adv.* head over heels.
Gowd, *n.* gold (*goald*).
Gowdspink, *n.* goldfinch.
Gowdun, *a.* golden (*goaldun*).
Gowf, *n.* a blow, golf.
Gowf, *v.t.* strike.
Gowk, *n.* cuckoo, fool, simpleton.
Gowl, *n.* growl.
Gowpunfa, *n.* double handful.
Gowpunz, *n. pl.* the two hands making a hollow receptacle.
Gowun, *n.* daisy.
Graff, *n.* grave.
Grain, *n.* and *v.i.* groan.
Grain, *n.* grain, particle.
Grainz, *n. pl.* draff, refuse of malt.
Graip, *v.i.* grope (*groap*).
Graip, *n.* short fork with several prongs.
Grait or **Gret,** *a.* great (*grait*).
Graith, *n.* tools, harness, gear, garb.
Gran, *a.* grand.
GRANE, see **Grain.**
Gran-faidhur, *n.* grandfather.
Grannie, *n.* grandmother.
GRAPE, see **Graip.**
Grass, *n.* grass.
Grat, *v. pa.* of **Greet,** cried, wept.
Grawn and **Grawnd,** *n.* grand.
Grawvut, *n.* cravat.
Gray, *a.* grey (*gray*).
Gree, *v.i.* agree.
Gree, *n.* prize, first place.
Greed, *n.* greed.
Greedie, *a.* greedy.
Greef, *n.* grief (*greef*).
Green, *n.* and *a.* green.

Green fur (*obs.*), *v.i.* long for, covet.
Greet, *v.i.* cry, weep; *pa.* **Grat**; *pa. p.* **Gruttun.**
Greev, *n.* farm overseer.
Grein, *v.* grind (*griind*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Grun.**
Grenurie, *n.* granary.
Grevul, *n.* gravel.
GRIEN, see **Green.**
GRIT, see **Grait.**
Groasur, *n.* grocer (*groaser*).
Groat, *n.* a coin = four pence.
Groats, *n. pl.* hulled oats.
Groazit, *n.* gooseberry.
Grool, *n.* gruel.
Groosum, *a.* frightful, blood-curdling, ghastly.
Grow, *v.i.* grow (*groa*).
Grows, *n.* grouse (*grows*).
Grumf, *n.* grunt.
Grumfie, *n.* pig, sow.
Grummul, *n.* and *v.i.* grumble.
Grun, (1) *n.* ground; (2) *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Grein**, ground.
Grunstun, *n.* grindstone.
Gruntul, *n.* snout, face; grunt.
Grunyie, *n.* snout, face.
Grup, *n.* and *v.t.* grip, catch.
Grup or **Grip**, *n.* drain in cowshed.
Gruppie, *a.* miserly.
Grushie, *a.* thriving, growing well.
Gruttun, *v. pa. p.* of **Greet**, cried, wept.
Guchur, *n.* grandfather.
GUDE, see **Gid** or **Goad.**
Gullie, *n.* big knife.
Gumlie, *a.* muddy.
Gumshun, *n.* common sense.
Gun, *n.* gun.
Gur, *v.t.* make, compel; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Gurt.**
Gurl, *n.* girl.
Gustie, *a.* tasty.
GUTCHER, see **Guchur.**
Guts, *n. pl.* bowels.
GUTTERS, see **Gitturz.**

H (as in E. *hen, hot, him*).
Hw (both *h* and *w* distinctly pronounced).

HA', see **Haw.**
Haddie, *n.* haddock.
HADDIN, see **Hawdin.**
HAE, see **Hay.**
HAERSE, see **Hairs.**
HAET, see **Hait.**
Haffet (*obs.*), *n.* temple, side of head, side-lock.
HAFFLINS, see **Hawflinz.**
Hag, *n.* soft moist bog.
Haggis, *n.* sheep's stomach; pudding made in a sheep's stomach of oatmeal, suet, liver, &c.
Haij, *n.* hedge (*hej*).
Haijur, *n.* hedger (*hejjur*).
Hail, *n.* hail, small shot.
Hail, *n.* and *a.* whole (*hoal*); well, hale (*hail*).
Hail, *v.* heal (*heel*).
Hailsum, *a.* wholesome (*hoalsum*).
Haim, *n.* and *adv.* home (*hoam*).
Haimlie, *a.* homely.
Hain, *v.t.* and *aux. pa. p.* of **Hay**, had.
Hain, *v.t.* save, spare, hoard, reserve, preserve.
Hainsh, *n.* haunch; *v.* throw under the thigh.
Hair, *n.* (1) hair; (2) the last wisp of corn to be cut on a farm.
Haird, *n.* and *v.* hoard.
Hairnz, *n. pl.* brains.
Hairs, *v.* hoarse (*hoars*).
Hairst, *n.* harvest.
Hait, *n.* whit, a little bit.
Haith, *interj.* Faith!
Haithun, *n.* heathen (*heedhun*).
Haivie, *a.* heavy (*hevvi*).
Haivur, *n.* one who talks nonsense.
Haivur, *v.i.* talk nonsense.
Haivurul, *a.* half-witted, talking nonsense.
Haivurz, *n. pl.* nonsense.
Haizul, *n.* hazel.
HAL or **HALD**, see **Hawl** or **Hawld.**
HALE, see **Hail.**
HALESOME, see **Hailsum.**
Hallamus (*obs.*), *n.* All-Hallows-day.
Hallein, *n.* the eve of All-Hallows, 31st October.
HALLION, *n.* clown.
HALLOWEEN, see **Hallein.**
Hallun (*obs.*), *n.* screen or partition-wall in a cottage.
HALY, *a.* holy.
HAME, see **Haim.**
Hang, *v. pa.* of **Hing**, hung.

Hangie, *n.* hangman; the devil.
Hankie, *n.* handkerchief.
Hankur, *v.* regret.
Hansul, *n.* New Year's gift, luck-penny.
Hantul, *n.* a considerable quantity.
Hap, *n.* and *v.t.* wrap, cover.
Hap, *n.* and *v.i.* hop.
Hapnie, *n.* halfpenny (*haipni*).
Happur, *n.* hopper (of a mill).
Hap-stap-un-lowp, *n.* hop, step, and leap (a game).
Hard, *a.* hard.
Hard or **Haird,** *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Heer,** heard (*herd*).
Harigulz, *n. pl.* entrails.
Hark, *v.i.* hearken (*harken*).
Harn, *n.* coarse linen cloth.
Harra, *n.* harrow (*harroa*).
Hash, *n.* (1) hash; (2) blockhead.
HASLOCK, fine wool from throat of sheep.
Hass or **Haws,** *n.* throat, neck.
Hass-furr, *n.* second furrow made in ploughing.
HAUD, see **Hawd.**
HAUGH, see **Hawkh.**
Havinz or **Hevinz** (*obs.*), *n. pl.* good manners.
HAV'REL, see **Haivrul.**
Haw, *n.* (1) hall (*haul*); (2) haw.
Hawbrek, *n.* May-flower.
Hawd, *v.t.* hold (*hoald*), keep; *pa.* **Held.**
Hawdin, *n.* holding (*hoalding*), dwelling.
Hawf, *a.* and *n.* half (*haff*).
Hawflin, *n.* lad, farm-hand between boy and man.
Hawflinz, *adv.* half (*haf*).
Haw-foak, *n.* servants.
Hawk, *n.* hawk.
Hawkh, *n.* holm, low-lying flat land near a river.
Hawkie, *n.* cow, especially if white-faced.
Hawkit hawnz, *n.* chapped hands.
Hawl or **Hawld,** *n.* hold (*hoald*), hiding-place, shelter.
Hawn or **Hawnd,** *n.* hand.
Hawn-cloot, *n.* towel for hands.
Hawnlus, *a.* handless, clumsy.
Hawn-ufoar, Hawn-uhin, *n.* the fore horse and hind horse on the left hand in ploughing.
Hawnul, *n.* handle.
Hawr, *n.* mist.
Hawrl, *v.t.* haul, drag, peel.
Hawrlie, *adv.* hardly.
Hawthoarn or **Haw-tree,** *n.* haw-thorn.
Hay, Hev, or **Hiv,** *v.t.* and *aux.* have (*hav*); *pa.* **Hud**; *pa.p.* **Hain.**
HEALSOME, see **Hailsum.**
HECH, see **Hekh.**
HECHT, see **Hekht.**
Heck, *n.* rack for fodder.
Heckul, *n.* hackle, teazel; neck-feathers of a cock; *v.* dress flax, cross-examine, put embarrassing questions to.
Hedhur, *n.* heather (*hedhur*).
Hee, *pron.* he (*hee*).
Heed, *v.t.* heed, mind, take care.
Heed, *n.* head (*hed*).
Hee-gait, *n.* highway.
Heekh, *a.* high (*hii*).
Heel, *n.* heel.
Heelun, *a.* Highland (*Hiilund*).
Heep, *n.* and *v.t.* heap (*heep*).
Heer, *v.t.* hear (*heer*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Hard** or **Herd.**
Heer, *adv.* here (*heer*).
Heet, *n.* heat (*heet*).
Heevun, *n.* heaven (*hevn*).
Heez, *n.* and *v.t.* hoist, raise.
Heft, *n.* haft, handle of a knife, pick, or spade.
Heftie, *a.* sturdy, stout, weighty.
Heftit, *a.* accustomed (as sheep to a grazing).
Hei, *n.* hay.
HEICH, see **Heekh.**
Heid, *v.* hide (*hiid*).
Hein or **Heind,** *n.* ploughman.
Hekh, *interj.* Oh!
Hekht or **Hikht,** *n.* height (*hiit*).
Hekht (*obs.*), *v.t.* promise, threaten.
Held, *v. pa.* of **Hawd** (*held*).
Hell, *n.* hell.
Help, *n.* and *v.t.* help.
Heltur, *n.* and *v.* halter.
Hemmur, *n.* and *v.t.* hammer.
Hemz, *n. pl.* hames (*haimz*).
Hen, *n.* hen.
Hennay, *v.* haven't.
Hen-pen, *n.* dung of fowls.
Herd, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Heer,** heard (*herd*).
Herm, *n.* and *v.t.* harm.

Hern, *n.* heron.
Hernis, *n.* harness.
Herrie, *v.t.* harry.
Herrin, *n.* herring.
HERRYMENT, *n.* harrying.
Hert, *n.* heart (*hart*).
Herth, *n.* hearth (*harth*).
Hertie, *a.* hearty (*harti*).
Hesp, *n.* hasp, hank of yarn.
Het, *a.* hot.
Heth, *interj.* faith!
HEUGH, see **Hyukh**.
HEUK, see **Hyuk**.
Hid, *n.* hood.
Hiddie-craw, *n.* hooded crow.
HIE, see **Heekh**.
Hiff, *n.* hoof.
HIGHT, see **Hekht**.
Hill, *n.* husk, skin, pod, shell.
Hillie, *interj.* softly, cautiously.
Hilsh, *v.i.* hobble, limp.
HILTIE-SKILTIE, *adv.* helter-skelter.
Him, *pron. obj.* of **Hee**, him.
Hin or **Hint**, *n.* the latter part of.
HIND, see **Heind**.
Hin-en, *n.* end, latter part.
Hing, *v.t.* hang; *pa.* **Hang**; *pa.p.* **Hung**.
Hinmust, *a.* hindmost (*hiindmust*), last.
Hinnie or **Hunnie**, *n.* honey (*hunni*).
Hip, *n.* hip.
Hird, *n.* and *v.* herd, shepherd.
Hirpul, *v.i.* limp.
Hirsul or **Hissul**, *n.* flock of sheep.
Histie (*obs.*), *a.* dry, withered.
Hit, *v.t.* hit.
Hit, *pron.* it (emphatic).
HIV, see **Hay**.
Hiz, *pron. poss.* of **Hee**, his (*hiz*).
Hiz or **Hez**, *v.t.* and *aux. 3rd pers. sing.* of **Hay**, has (*haz*).
Hiznay, *v.* hasn't.
Hizsel, himself.
Hizzie, *n.* hussy, girl.
Hoabul, *v.* hobble, dance on one's knee, toss (a child).
Hoach, *v.* hitch, jerk, lurch.
Hoach-poach, *n.* vegetable soup.
Hoad, *v.i.* jog on horseback.
Hoadun, *n.* and *a.* homespun (cloth).
Hoag, *n.* sheep in its first year.
Hoag, *n.* curling-stone that has failed to cross the **Hoag-scoar**.
Hoag-scoar, *n.* a line across the ice in curling, back-line.
Hoakh, *n.* hough (*hock*) of an animal; ham (of a man); *v.t.* hamstring.
Hoal, *n.* hole (*hoal*), gap.
Hoala, *n.* and *a.* hollow (*holloa*).
Hoaliday, *n.* holiday.
Hoalie, *a.* holy (*hoali*).
Hoalie or **Hoalun buss**, *n.* holly (*holli*).
Hoarn, *n.* horn, horn spoon or comb.
Hoarnie, *n.* horny; the devil.
Hoars, *n.* horse (*hors*); *pl.* **Hoars**.
Hoarul, *n.* whorl, metal point of boot-lace.
Hoast, *n.* and *v.* cough.
Hoaz, *n.pl.* hose (*hoaz*).
HOD, see **Hoad**.
HODDEN, see **Hoadun**.
HOG-SHOUTHER, *v.* push with the shoulder.
Hoo, *adv.* how, why.
HOODIE-CRAW, see **Hiddie**.
HOODOCK, *a.* greedy.
Hook, *n.* and *v.t.* hook.
HOOL, see **Hill**.
HOOLIE, see **Hillie**.
Hoolut, *n.* owl.
HOORD, see **Haird**.
Hoos, *n.* house (*hous*).
Hoots or **Hoot-toot**, *interj.* Tuts! Tush!
HOST, see **Hoast**.
HOTCH, see **Hoach**.
HOTCH-POTCH, see **Hoach-poach**.
HOVE, *v.t.* swell.
How, *n.* and *a.* hollow.
How, *n.* and *v.* hoe (*hoa*).
Howdie, *n.* midwife.
Howk, *v.t.* dig.
HOWLET, see **Hoolut**.
Howm, *n.* holm (*hoam*), low-lying level ground.
Hown, *n.* hound.
Howp, *n.* and *v.* hope (*hoap*).
Hoy (*obs.*), *v.t.* urge.
HOYSE, see **Heez**.
HOYTE, *v.i.* trot clumsily.
Hree, *num.* three.

Hroo, *prep.* through (*throo*).
Hubbub, *n.* confusion, hubbub.
Hud, *v. pa.* of **Hay**, had.
Hudnay, *v.* hadn't.
Huff, *v.t.* bully.
Hug, *n.* and *v.* hug.
Huggur, *n.* footless stocking.
Hugmunay, *n.* 31st December.
Hull, *n.* hill.
HULLION, *n.* clown.
Hundur or **hunnur**, *num.* hundred.
Hung-rie, *a.* hungry.
Hung-ur, *n.* hunger.
Hunkurz, *n. pl.* hams.
Hunt, *n.* and *v.* hunt.
Hur, *pron. poss. and obj.* of **Shee**, her.
Hurchin, *n.* hedgehog.
Hurd, *n.* and *v.t.* herd, shepherd, cattle-herd.
Hurdie, *n.* buttock.
Hurl, *n.* drive in a wheeled vehicle.
Hurl, *v.t.* wheel (e. g. a barrow).
Hurz, *pron.* hers.
HUSHION, *n.* stocking-foot, old stocking.
Hut, *n.* a tiny stack.
Huz, *pron.* us (*emphatic*).
Hwail, *n.* whale (*hwail*).
Hwalp, *n.* and *v.* whelp (*welp*), pup.
Hwam, *pron. obj.* of **Hwaw**, whom (*hoom*).
Hwan, *int.* and *rel. adv.* when (*wen*).
Hwang, *n.* chunk, large slice ; *v.* whack.
Hwat, *v.t.* whet.
Hwaw, *int.* and *rel. pron.* who (*hoo*).
Hwawl (*obs.*), *n.* whale (*wail*).
Hwawp, *n.* curlew.
Hwawr, *int.* and *rel. a.* where (*wair*).
Hwawz, *int.* and *rel. pron.* whose (*hooz*).
Hweel, *n.* wheel (*weel*).
Hween, *a.* and *n.* few.
Hweep, *v.i.* move nimbly.
Hweesht, *n.* and *interj.* hush, silence.
Hweet, *n.* wheat (*weet*).
Hweezul, *v.i.* wheeze (*weez*).
Hwei, *conj.* why (*wii*).
Hwei, *n.* whey (*way*).
Hweil, *n.* while (*wiil*), time.
Hweilst, *adv.* while (*hwiil*).
Hweilz, *adv.* sometimes.
Hweit, *a.* white (*wiit*).
Hwid, *n.* and *v.i.* scamper, whisk.
Hwidhur, *conj.* whether (*wedher*).
Hwigmaleerie, *n.* crotchet.
Hwinj, *n.* and *v.* whine (*wiin*).
Hwit, *int.* and *rel. pron.* what (*wot*).
Hwit fur, *int.* and *rel. adv.* why (*wii*).
Hwitna, *int.* and *rel. a.* what (*wot*), which, what sort of.
Hwittur, *n.* drink.
Hwit wei, *int.* and *rel. adv.* why (*wii*), how.
Hwud or **Hwid**, *n.* fib, lie.
Hwun, *int.* and *rel. adv.* when (*wen*).
Hwun, *n.* whin, furze, gorse.
Hwunstun, *n.* whinstone, hard stone.
Hwup, *n.* and *v.t.* whip (*wip*).
Hwup-dhu-caat, *n.* itinerant tailor.
Hwurl, *n.* and *v.* whirl (*wirl*), turn.
Hwuskie, *n.* whisky (*wiski*).
Hwuskur, *n.* whisker (*wisker*).
Hwuspur, *n.* and *v.* whisper (*wispir*).
Hwussul, *n.* and *v.* whistle (*wissil*), mouth.
Hwuttlie, *n.* whitlow.
Hwuttrik, *n.* weasel.
Hwuttul, *v.t.* whittle (*wittil*), knife, sword, bill-hook.
HYTE, *a.* crazy.
Hyuk, *n.* sickle, reaping-hook, fish-hook.
Hyukh, *n.* ravine, coal-pit.

I (as in E. *it, fin, dish*).
Ii (as in E. *I, eye, my*).

I', *prep.* in.
ICKER (*obs.*), *n.* ear of corn.
Idhur, *a.* other (*udher*).
Idhur, *n.* udder.
IER-OE (*obs.*), *n.* great-grandchild.
If, *conj.* if.
Ii, *interj.* Yes.
Ilk or **Ilka**, *a.* each, every.
ILL-WILLIE, *a.* unkindly, malevolent.

In, *prep.* in.
INGINE, see **Injein**.
Ing-lish, *a.* English (*Ingglish*).
Ing-lun, *n.* England (*Inggland*).
Ing-ul, *n.* fire.
Ing-ul-cheek, *n.* fireside.
Ing-ul-low, *n.* flame of the fire.
Ing-ul-nyuk, *n.* chimney-corner.
Ing-un, *n.* onion (*unyun*).
Injein, *n.* genius.
Injin, *n.* engine (*enjin*).
Ink, *n.* ink.
Insh, *n.* inch (*insh*).
Insteed or **Instid**, *adv.* instead (*insted*).
Instruk, *v.t.* instruct.
Inyoo, *adv.* enough (*enuff*).
Inyukh, *adv.* enough (*enuff*).
Irb, *n.* herb.
I'SE, see **A'z**.
It, *pron.* it.
ITHER, see **Idhur**.
Its, *pron. poss.* its.
Itsel, *pron.* itself.
Ivrie, *a.* every.
Ivvur, *adv.* ever.
Iz, *v.* is (*iz*).
Iznay, *v.* isn't (*iznt*).

J (as in E. *jam, judge*).

JAD, see **Jawd**.
Jag, *n.* and *v.* prick.
Jaik, *n.* Jack, the knave in cards.
Jaikut, *n.* jacket.
Jamp, *v.pa.* of **Jump**, jumped.
JAUNER, see **Chawnur**.
Jaw, *n.* and *v.* splash.
Jaw-boax, *n.* sink.
Jawd, *n.* jade, wild young woman.
Jaw-hoal, *n.* cess-pool.
Jawk, *v.i.* dally at work.
Jawp, *n.* and *v.* splash.
Jawr, *n.* jar.
Jeelie, *n.* jelly.
Jeenie, *n.* Janie.
Jeil, *n.* jail.
Jein, *v.* join.
Jeint, *n.* joint.
Jeinur, *n.* joiner, carpenter.
Jeis, *n.* juice.
Jennie-spinnur, *n.* daddy-long-legs.
Jentie, *a.* elegant, dainty.
Jenwur, *n.* January (*Janyooari*).
JILLET, *n.* jilt.
Jimp, *a.* slender, scanty, short, tight.
Jin, *n.* June (*Joon*).
Jing-ul, *v.i.* jingle (*jinggul*), make rhymes.
Jink, *n.* and *v.i.* dodge, slip.
Jipsie, *n.* gipsy (*jipsi*).
JIRKENET, *n.* woman's jacket.
JIRT, see **Chirt**.
Jist, *adv.* just, only.
Jiz, *n.* wig.
Joa, *n.* sweetheart, dear.
Joab, *n.* job.
Joab or **Jab**, *n.* and *v.* prick, prod.
Joak, *n.* Jock.
Joaktileg, *n.* clasp-knife.
Joan, *n.* John (*Jon*).
Joardie, *n.* George (*Jorj*); guinea.
Joarum, *n.* whisky jar.
JOHNNY GED'S HOLE, *n.* grave-digger.
Jook, *v.* duck, bend the head or body, dodge.
Joolii, *n.* July (Joolii).
JOUK, see **Jook**.
Jow, *v.* toll a bell.
JOWLER, *n.* heavy-jawed dog, fox-hound.
Jug, *n.* jug.
Jugz or **Joogz**, *n.pl.* pillory.
Jull, *n.* gill.
Jullooz, *v.* suspect.
Jummul, *n.* and *v.* jumble.
Jundie, *v.t.* jostle.
Jurr, *n.* servant girl, drudge.

K (as in E. *kick*). See also C.

Kae, see **Cay**.
Kail, *n.* colewort, cabbage with wrinkled leaves, broth.
Kail-runt, *n.* stalk of kail or cabbage.
Kail-yaird, *n.* cottage garden.
KAIN or **KANE**, see **Cain**.
KEBAR (*obs.*), *n.* rafter.
Kebbuk, *n.* cheese.
Keckul, *v.i.* cackle, giggle.
Kee, *n.* key (*kee*).
Keek, *n.* and *v.* peep, glance.
Keekin-gless, *n.* looking-glass.
Keel, *n.* ruddle, red ochre.
Keelievein (*obs.*), *n.* lead-pencil.
Keeng, *n.* king.

Keengcoast, *n.* whooping-cough.
Keep, *v.t.* keep.
Keepur, *n.* gamekeeper.
Keil, *n.* Central Ayrshire.
Keilz, *n. pl.* ninepins.
Kein, *n.* coin.
Kein or **Keind,** *a.* kind (*kiind*).
Keit, *n.* (1) belly; (2) quoit (*koit*).
Keith (*obs.*), *v.t.* make known, show; *a.* looking, appearing.
Kelpie, *n.* water-demon, usually in the form of a horse.
Ken or **Kin,** *v.t.* know (*noa*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Kend** or **Kent.**
Kend or **Kent,** *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Ken,** knew (*nyoo*), known (*noan*).
Kennin, *n.* a very little.
Kennul, *v.t.* kindle.
Kenspeckul, *a.* easily recognizable.
Kep, *v.t.* catch, stop.
Kep, *n.* cap.
Ket, *n.* fleece.
Kettul, *n.* kettle.
KIAUGH (*obs.*), *n.* carking anxiety.
Kichin, *n.* seasoning, relish; *v.* season (food).
Kick, *n.* and *v.* kick.
Kid, *n.* cud.
Kif, *n.* fool.
Kii, *n. pl.* of **Coo,** cows, kine.
Kil, *a.* cool.
Kill, *v.* kill, *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Kilt.**
Kilt, *n.* and *v.* kilt, tuck up.
Kimmur, *n.* gossip, woman, wench.
Kin, *n.* kin, kindred.
KIN', see **Kein.**
KING'S-HOOD, second stomach of a ruminant.
Kinna, *adv.* kind of, sort of, somewhat, rather, as it were.
Kintra, *n.* country (*cuntri*).
Kippurz, *n. pl.* smoked herring.
Kirk, *n.* church.
Kirk-yaird, *n.* churchyard.
Kirn, *n.* and *v.* (1) churn; (2) harvest-home feast.
Kirsun, *v.t.* christen (*krisn*); baptize.
Kiss, *n.* and *v.* kiss.
Kissun, *v. pa. p.* of **Cast,** cast.
Kist, *v. pa.* of **Cast,** cast.
Kist, *n.* chest, coffin, counter.
Kit, *n.* ankle, fetlock.
Kit, *n.* small wooden tub for butter.
Kith, *n.* friends, acquaintances.
Kittie, *n.* small tub.
Kittie, *a.* short, small, stumpy.
Kittlin, *n.* (1) kitten; (2) tickling.
Kittul, *v.t.* tickle.
Kittul, *a.* ticklish, difficult, risky.
KIUTLE, *v.t.* cuddle, caress; see **Kittul.**
Kizn, *n.* cousin (*cuzn*).
KNAGGIE, see **Naggie.**
KNAP, see **Nap.**
KNOWE, see **Now.**
KNURL, see **Nurl.**
Koa, *v.* quoth (*kwoath*).
Kull, *v.t.* kill.
Kull, *n.* kiln.
Kweil, *n.* haycock.
KYE, see **Kii.**
KYLE, see **Keil.**
KYTE, see **Keit.**
KYTHE, see **Keith.**
Kyuk (*obs.*), *n.* cloak.

L (as in E. *love, lily, ill*).

LADDIE, see **Lawdie.**
LADE, see **Laid.**
Laft, *n.* loft, gallery in church.
Lag, *a.* laggard, sluggish.
LAGGEN, where the sides meet the bottom of a round dish.
Laid, *n.* (1) load; (2) lade (*laid*).
Laid, *v. pa.* of **Lay,** laid.
Laif, *n.* loaf.
LAIGH, see **Laikh.**
Laik, *n.* lack.
Laikh, *a.* low (*loa*).
Laim, *a.* lame (*laim*).
LAIMPET, *n.* limpet.
Lain, *a.* alone (*aloan*).
Lainlie, *a.* lonely (*loanli*).
Lair, *n.* lore (*loar*), learning.
Laird, *n.* owner, squire, landlord.
Lairdship, *n.* property.
Lairj, *a.* large (*larj*).
Lairn, *v.* learn (*lern*), teach.
Lait, *a.* late (*lait*).
Laith, *a.* loath.
Laithfa, *a.* bashful.
Laiv, *n.* the rest, remainder.
Laivruk, *n.* lark.
Laivur, *n.* lever (*leevur*).
Laizie, *a.* lazy (*laizi*).
Lakh or **Lawkh,** *n.* and *v.* laugh (*laf*); *pa.* **Lakht.**

LALLAN, *a.* Lowland.
Lam, *n.* and *v.* lamb (*lam*).
Lammie, *n.* little lamb.
LAN, see **Lawn**.
LANE, see **Lain**.
LANELY, see **Lainlie**.
Lang, *a.* and *adv.* long; see **Lawng**.
Lap, *v. pa.* of **Lowp**, leaped (*lept*), jumped.
Larrik, *n.* larch.
Lashin, *a.* pouring (rain).
Lass, *n.* girl, lass.
Lassie, *n.* girl.
Last, *a.* last.
LAVE, see **Laiv**.
LAVEROCK, see **Laivruk**.
Law, *n.* law.
Lawd, *n.* lad.
Lawdie, *n.* boy.
Lawin, *n.* score, shot, reckoning, bill.
Lawmus, *n.* 1st August.
Lawn or **Lawnd**, *n.* land.
Lawng, *a.* and *adv.* long.
Lawwur, *n.* lawyer.
Lay, *v.t.* lay.
Lay, *v.i. pa.* of **Lii**, lay.
LAY, see **Lei**.
LEA, see **Lei**.
LEA'E, see **Lee**.
LEAL, see **Leel**.
LEAR, see **Lair**.
LEARIG, see **Lei-rig**.
Led, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Leed**.
Leddie, *n.* lady (*laidi*).
Ledhur, *n.* (1) leather (*ledhur*); (2) ladder.
Lee, *n.* and *v.i.* lie (*lii*), speak falsely.
Lee, short for **Leev**.
Leed, *n.* lead (*led*).
Leed, *v.t.* lead; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Led**.
Leef, *n.* leaf (*leef*); *pl.* **Leefs**.
Lee-inz, *n. pl.* leavings (*leevingz*).
Leekur, *n.* liquor (*likkur*).
Leel, *a.* loyal, true, faithful.
Lee-lang, *a.* livelong (*livlong*).
Leen, *n.*, *a.* and *v.* lean (*leen*).
Lees, *n.* lease (*lees*).
Leeshuns, *n.* and *v.* license (*liisens*).
Leest, *a.* least (*leest*).
Leestur *n.* fish-spear.
Leesum, *a.* delightful.
Leeur, *n.* liar (*liiur*).
Leev or **Lee**, *v.t.* leave (*leev*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Left**.
Leev, *v.i.* live (*liv*).
Leev, *adv.* lief, gladly, willingly.
Leez mee, *interj.* (dear is to me), blessings on!
Left, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Leev**, left.
Left, *a.* left.
Leg, *n.* leg.
Leggin, *n.* legging.
Lei, *n.* lea (*lee*).
Leif, *n.* life (*liif*).
Leik, *n.* and *a.* like (*liik*); *adv.* likely.
Leik, *v.t.* like (*liik*).
Leim, *n.* lime (*liim*).
Lein, *n.* line (*liin*).
Leinz, *n. pl.* certificate of proclamation of marriage, &c.
Lei-rig, *n.* lea-ridge, ridge left unploughed under grass.
Leis, *n. pl.* of **Loos**, lice (*liis*).
LEISTER, see **Leestur**.
Len or **Lend**, *v.t.* lend.
Lenth, *n.* length.
Less, *a.* less.
Let, *v.t.* let, utter; *pa.* **Loot**; *pa. p.* **Littun**.
Lettur, *n.* letter.
LEUGH, see **Likh**.
LEUK, see **Luk**.
LEY, see **Lei**.
Lib, *v.* geld.
Lick, *n.* and *v.* lick, beat.
Licks, *n. pl.* licking, beating.
Lid, *n.* lid.
LIEVE, see **Leev**.
Lif, *n.* palm of the hand.
Lift or **Luft**, *n.* and *v.t.* lift.
Lift, *n.* (1) sky; (2) a quantity, share.
Lii, *v.i.* lie (*lii*); *pa.* **Lay**.
Liiurt (*obs.*), *a.* grey.
Likh (*obs.*), *v. pa.* of **Lakh**, laughed.
Likhnin, *n.* lightning.
Likht, *v.i.* alight, dismount.
Likht, *n.* and *v.t.* light (*liit*).
Likht, *a.* light (*liit*).
Likhtlie, *v.t.* slight, scorn, disparage.
Likhts, *n. pl.* lungs.
Likhtsum, *a.* bright, joyous.
Lilt, *n.* song, tune; *v.* sing.

Lim, *n.* loom.
Limmur, *n.* jade, woman of loose morals.
Link, *v.i.* trip lightly, move quickly, career.
Linn, *n.* waterfall, rocky pool.
Lint, *n.* flax.
Lintie, *n.* linnet.
LINTWHITE, *n.* linnet.
Lip, *n.* lip.
Lippun, *v.* trust.
Littul or **Lettul**, *a.* little.
Littun, *pa. p.* of **Let**, let.
Livur, *n.* liver.
Loak, *n.* and *v.t.* lock.
Loakh, *n.* lake.
Loan or **Loanin**, *n.* lane.
Loard, *n.* lord.
Loas, *n.* loss; *v.t.* lose (*looz*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Loast**.
Loash, *interj.* Lord!
Loast, *v. pa. p.* of **Loas**, lost.
Loat, *n.* lot.
LO'E, see **Loo**.
LON'ON, see **Lunnun**.
Loo, *v.t.* love (*luv*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Lood**.
Lood, *a.* loud.
LOOF, see **Lif**.
Loon, *n.* fellow, caitiff.
Loos, *n.* louse (*lous*); *pl.* **Leis**.
Loos-trap, *n.* small-toothed comb.
Loosum, *a.* lovable.
LOOT, *v. pa.* of **Let**, let.
LOOVES, see **Lif**.
Loowaarm, *a.* lukewarm (*lookwawrm*).
LOUGH, see **Loakh**.
LOUN, see **Loon**.
Low, *n.* and *v.* flame.
Lown, *a.* quiet, sheltered.
Lowp, *v.i.* leap (*leep*), jump; *pa.* **Lap**.
Lows, *a.* loose (*loos*).
Lowz, *v.t.* loosen.
Luckie, *n.* dame, an elderly woman, landlady.
Luck-pennie, *n.* discount on a cash payment.
Lug, *n.* ear, handle.
Luggie, *n.* small wooden bowl with one handle, milking-pail.
Luggit, *n.* having **Lugz** or handles.
Luj, *n.* and *v.i.* lodge (*loj*).
Lujjur, *n.* lodger (*lojjur*).
Luk, *n.* and *v.i.* look; *pa.* **Lukkit**.
Lukkin-gless, *n.* mirror.
Lulluk or **Lullieoak**, *n.* lilac.
Lum, *n.* chimney.
Lum-hat, *n.* chimney-pot hat.
Lunnun, *n.* London (*Lundun*).
Lunsh, *n.* chunk, hunch.
Lunt, *n.* and *v.* glow, puff of smoke or steam.
Luv, *n.* love (*luv*).
Luvvur, *n.* lover (*luvver*).
LYART, see **Liiurt**.
LYE, see **Lii**.

M (as in E. *men, ham, maim*).

'M, slurred for **Am**, am.
Ma, *pron. poss.* my (*mii*).
Mach, *n.* and *v.* match.
Mad, *a.* mad, furiously angry.
MAE, see **May**.
Mágazeen, *n.* magazine (*magazéen*).
Mahown, *n.* Satan.
Maid, *n.* maid.
Maid, *v.t. pa.* of **Mak**, made (*maid*).
Maidisin, *n.* medicine (*medsin*).
Maidenheed, *n.* virginity.
Mail, *n.* a meal (*meel*), a milking.
Mailie, *n.* Molly.
Mailin, *n.* farm paying rent.
Maimrie, *n.* memory.
Main, *n.* and *v.* moan.
Main, *n.* mane (*main*).
Mainurz, *n. pl.* manners.
Mainz, *n. pl.* home-farm.
Mair, *a.* more (*moar*).
Mair, *n.* moor.
Mairch, *n.* and *v.* march.
Mairie, *a.* merry.
Mairie, *v.t.* marry; *pa.* **Mairit**.
Mairij, *n.* marriage (*marij*).
Mairlun, *a.* belonging to the moors.
Mairt, *n.* cow or bullock killed about Martinmas for winter use.
Mairtimus, *n.* Martinmas, 28th November.
Mairut, *n.* merit.
Maist, *a.* most (*moast*); *adv.* almost.
Maistlie or **Maislie**, *adv.* mostly.

Maistur, *n.* master.
Maisun, *n.* mason (*maison*).
Maitur, *n.* and *v.* matter.
Maivis or **Maivie,** *n.* thrush.
Maizik, *n.* music (*myoozik*).
Maizulz, *n. pl.* measles (*meezulz*).
Mak, *v.t.* make (*maik*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Maid.**
MAMMIE, *n.* mamma.
Man, *n.* man; *pl.* **Men.**
Man or **Mun,** *v. aux.* must.
Mang, *prep.* among (*amung*).
Mannay, *v. aux.* mustn't.
Mans, *n.* manse (*mans*), minister's house.
Mant, *v.* stutter.
MANTEELE, *n.* mantle.
Mark, *n.* mark; silver coin worth 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots or 13⅓*d.* sterling.
Markut, *n.* market.
Marld, *a.* mottled, variegated.
Marra, *n.* match, equal, like.
Masel, *pron.* myself.
Mashlum, *a.* of mixed meal.
Mask, *v.t.* make (tea).
MASKIN-PAT, *n.* teapot.
MAUN, see **Man.**
MAUNNA, see **Mannay.**
MAVIS, see **Maivis.**
Maw, *n.* mamma.
Maw, *v.t.* mow (*moa*); *pa. p.* **Mawn.**
Mawk, *n.* maggot.
Mawkin, *n.* hare.
Mawkit, *a.* affected with maggots.
MAWN, *n.* shallow basket, hamper.
Mawt, *n.* malt.
May, *a.* more.
May, *v. aux.* may.
Mee, *pron. obj.* of **A,** me (*mee*).
Meeda, *n.* meadow (*meddoa*).
Meel, *n.* meal (*meel*).
Meen, *a.* and *v.* mean (*meen*); *pa.* **Meent.**
Meenistur, *n.* minister.
Meenut, *n.* minute (*minit*).
Meer, *n.* mare (*mair*).
Meet, *n.* meat (*meet*), food.
Meet, *v.t.* meet; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Met.**
Meezurubul, *a.* miserable.
Mei, *n.* May.
Meikhay, *a.* muggy (weather).
MEIKLE, see **Muckul.**
Meil, *n.* mile (*miil*).
Mein, *pron. poss.* of **A,** mine (*miin*).
Mein or **Meind,** *n.* mind (*miind*), memory; **Hay mein oa,** remember; *v.t.* remind.
Meinz, *a.* mine (*miin*).
Meis, *n. pl.* of **Moos,** mice (*miis*).
Mei-tairm, *n.* Whitsunday, 28th May.
Meldur, *n.* grist, milling.
Mell, *v.* meddle, mix.
Mell, *n.* mallet.
Mellinz, *n. pl.* crumbs.
Melt, *n.* milt of fish.
Melt, *v.* melt.
Melvie, *v.t.* soil with meal, mess.
Men, *n. pl.* of **Man,** men.
Men or **Mend,** *v.t.* mend.
Mens, *n. pl.* good manners.
Menslus, *a.* unmannerly.
MERK, see **Mark.**
MERLE, *n.* blackbird.
Mess Joan, *n.* parish minister.
Messun, *n.* cur, mongrel.
Met, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Meet,** met.
Mid, *n.* mood.
Middul, *n.* and *a.* middle.
Middun, *n.* dunghill.
Middun-creel, *n.* dung-basket.
Middun-hoal, *n.* dunghole.
Midhur, *n.* mother (*mudhur*).
Mii, *a. poss.* of **A,** my (*mii*).
Miir, *n.* mire (*miir*).
Mij, *n.* midge (*mij*), gnat.
Mikht, *n.* and *v. aux. pa.* of **May,** might (*miit*).
Mikhtie, *a.* mighty (*miitie*).
Mikhulmus, *n.* Michaelmas, 29th September.
Mileeshie, *n.* Militia (*milisha*).
MILL, see **Mull.**
Millz, *n. pl.* mould (*moald*), the earth of graves.
Mim, *a.* prim.
Min, *n.* moon.
MIND, see **Mein.**
Minnie, *n.* mother.
Minnin, *n.* minnow (*minnoa*).
Minsh, *n.* mince (*mins*).
Mirk, *a.* dark.
Miscaw, *v.t.* miscall, abuse.
Mischéef, *n.* mischief (*mischif*); the devil.

Mischeévus, *a.* mischievous (*mischivus*).
Misgeid, *v.t.* misguide, mislead.
Mishantur, *n.* mishap, misfortune.
Mislairt, *a.* ill-bred.
Miss, *a.* and *v.* miss.
Mist, *n.* mist.
Mistak, *n.* and *v.* mistake (*mistaik*).
Mistris or **Mestrus,** *n.* mistress, Mrs. (*Missis*).
MITHER, see **Midhur.**
Mix, *v.t.* mix.
Mixtie-maxtie, *n.* confused mixture.
Moadist, *a.* modest.
Moagur, *v.* mess.
Moar-claith, *n.* funeral pall.
Moarn, *n.* morn, morrow (*morroa*).
Moarnin, *n.* morning.
Moas, *n.* bog, marsh, morass.
Moath, *n.* moth.
Moatie, *a.* full of motes.
MODIEWURK, *n.* mole.
MOIL, *n.* drudgery.
MONY, see **Munnie.**
Moo (*obs.*), *n.* mouth.
MOOLS, see **Millz.**
MOOP, *v.t.* consort, meddle.
Moos, *n.* mouse (*mous*); *pl.* **Meis.**
Moossie, *n.* little mouse.
Mooth, *n.* mouth.
Moov, *v.* move (*moov*).
MOTTIE, see **Moatie.**
MOU, see **Moo.**
MOUSIE, see **Moossie.**
Mowdie or **Mowdie-wurt,** *n.* mole (*moal*).
Mowdie-man, *n.* mole-catcher.
Mowld, n. mould (*moald*).
Mowtur or **Mootur,** *n.* multure, toll of corn paid to miller.
Mubbee or **Mebbee,** *adv.* maybe.
Much, *n.* woman's cap.
Muchkin, *n.* a measure of capacity; four gills.
Muckul, *a.* big, large, much; *adv.* much.
Mug, *n.* mouth, face.
Mulk, *n.* milk.
Mull, *n.* (1) mill; (2) snuff-box.
Mullsie, *n.* milk-sieve.
Mullur, *n.* miller.
Mun, *interj.* slurred for **Man.**
Mun, *v. aux.* must.
Munday, *n.* Monday (*Munday*).
Mung-ul-wurzul, *n.* Mangel-wurzel.
Munnie, *a.* many (*menni*).
Munnie-pliiz, *n. pl.* third stomach of a ruminant.
Munt, *v.* mount.
Munth, *n.* month (*munth*).
Muntin, *n.* trimmings, trousseau.
Murdur, *n.* and *v.* murder.
Murn, *v.* mourn (*moarn*).
Murninz, *n. pl.* mourning dress.
Murth, *n.* mirth.
Musácur, *n.* mássacre.
Musheen, *n.* machine (*masheen*), trap.
Mutréss, *n.* máttress.
Muzlin-kail, *n.* thin broth.
MYSEL, see **Masel.**

N (as in E. *none, not, pen*).

Na, *interj.* no (*noa*).
Nach, *n.* and *v.* notch.
NAE, see **Nay.**
NAEBODY, see **Naybuddie.**
NAETHING, see **Naything.**
Naggie, *a.* scraggy.
Naidhur, *conj.* neither (*needher*).
Naig, Naigie, *n.* nag, pony.
Naikit, *a.* naked.
Nail, *n.* and *v.* nail.
Naim, *n.* and *v.* name (*naim*).
Nain, *pron.* none (*nun*).
Naiprie, *n.* household linen.
Naipyin, *n.* handkerchief.
Nairday or **Nyoourday,** *n.* New Year's Day.
Nait, *a.* neat (*neet*).
Naitur, *n.* nature (*naityoor*).
NANE, see **Nain.**
Nap, *n.* knee-cap.
Nap, *v.t.* break (stones).
Nappie, *n.* strong ale.
NATCH, see **Nach.**
Naw, *v.t.* gnaw (*naw*).
Nay, *a.* no (*noa*).
Naybuddie, *n.* nobody (*noabodi*).
Naything, *n.* nothing (*nuthing*).
Neb, *n.* nose, beak, point.
Neck, *n.* neck; *v.* court.
Neckul, *n.* knuckle (*nuckul*).
Nee, *n.* knee (*nee*).
Neebur, *n.* neighbour (*naibor*).
Need, *v.t.* knead (*need*).

Need, *n.* and *v.* need.
Neednay or **Neennay,** *v.* needn't.
Needul, *n.* needle.
Neel, *v.i.* kneel (*neel*).
Neer, *adv.* never.
Neer or **Neer-hawn,** *adv.* and *prep.* near (*neer*), nearly.
Neer-day-weel, *n.* never-do-well, worthless person.
Nees, *n.f.* niece (*nees*).
Neest, *a.* next, nearest (*neerist*).
Neev, *n.* fist.
Neffa, *n.* fist-full.
Neffa, *n.* nephew (*nevyoo*).
NEIBOR, see **Neebur.**
Neif, *n.* knife (*niif*).
Nein, *num.* nine (*niin*).
Neis, *a.* particular, delicate.
NEIST, see **Neest.**
Nerr or **Nerrhawn,** *a.* and *adv.* near (*neer*), nearly.
Nerra, *a.* narrow (*narroa*).
Nest, *n.* nest.
Nestie, *a.* nasty.
Nettul, *n.* nettle.
NEUK, see **Nyuk.**
NEW-CA'D, *a.* newly-calved.
NICE, see **Neis.**
Nick, *n.* and *v.* nick, notch, cut, catch.
NICKIE-BEN, *n.* Old Nick, the devil.
NICK-NACKET, *n.* trinket, odd trifle.
Nickurz, *n. pl.* knickerbockers.
NIEST, see **Neest.**
NIEVE, see **Neev.**
Niffur, *n.* and *v.* exchange, barter.
Niglek, *n.* and *v.* neglect.
Nikht, *n.* night (*niit*).
Nikhur, *n.* and *v.* neigh (*nay*).
Nin, *n.* noon.
Nip, *v.t.* nip.
Nippurz, *n. pl.* pincers.
Nit or **Net,** *n.* nut.
Nit or **Nut,** *v.t.* knit (*nit*).
Nivvur, *adv.* never.
Noa, *adv.* not.
Noab, *n.* knob (*nob*).
Noad, *n.* and *v.* nod.
Noadul, *n.* head, pate, noddle.
Noak, *n.* clock.
Noakht, *n.* nought (*naut*), nothing.
Noansuns, *n.* nonsense (*nonsuns*).
Noarlun, *a.* from the north.
Noarth, *a.* north.
Noat, *n.* (1) note (*noat*); (2) knot (*not*).
Noaz, *n.* nose (*noaz*).
NOCHT, see **Noakht.**
NODDLE, see **Noadul.**
Noo, *adv.* now.
NORLAND, see **Noarlun.**
Now, *n.* knoll (*noal*), hillock.
Nowt, *n. sing.* and *pl.* bullock, cattle.
NOWTE, see **Nowt.**
Nur, *conj.* (1) nor; (2) than.
Nurl, *n.* dwarf.
Nuttin, *n.* tape.
Nuvembur, *n.* November.
Nyoo, *a.* new (*nyoo*).
Nyoo-ur-day, *n.* New Year's Day.
Nyuk, *n.* nook, corner.

O (as in E. *on, hot, shop*).
Oa (as in E. *road, owe, go*).
Oo (as in E. *moon, fool, food*).
Ow (as in E. *our, out, how*).

O', see **Oa.**
Oa (*obs.*), *n.* grandchild.
Oa, *prep.* of (*ov*).
Oabjik, *n.* object.
Oad, *a.* odd.
Oads, *n. pl.* odds, difference.
Oafis, *n.* office (*offis*).
Oafun, *adv.* often (*offen*).
Oafur, *n.* and *v.* offer.
Oak, *n.* oak.
Oakh, *interj.* Oh!
Oakht, *n.* aught (*aut*), anything; *v.* ought (*aut*).
Oak-net, *n.* acorn.
Oaktoabur, *n.* October.
Oan, *prep.* on.
Oanie, *a.* any (*enni*).
Oanie-wei, *adv.* anyway, at any rate.
Oanli, *adv.* only (*oanlie*).
Oapun, *a.* and *v.* open (*oapen*), pursue.
Oardur, *n.* and *v.* order.
Oarnamint, *n.* ornament.
Oarts, *n. pl.* leavings, refuse.
Oa't, of it.
Oats, *n. pl.* oats.
Oatmeel, *n.* oatmeal (*oatmeel*).

Oatur, *n.* otter.
Oavun, *n.* oven (*uvn*).
Obleej, *v.* oblige (*obliij*).
Obleejmunt, *n.* obligation.
O'ER, see **Owr**.
O'ERCOME, see **Owrcum**.
O'ERLAY, see **Owrlay**.
ONY, see **Oanie**.
Oo, *n.* wool.
Oo, *v.t.* woo.
Oon, *n.* and *v.* wound (*woond*).
Oor, *n.* hour (*our*).
Oor, *pron.* our.
Oorie, *a.* depressed, wearying.
Oorselz, *pron.* ourselves.
Oorz, *pron.* ours.
Oot, *prep.* and *adv.* out.
Oot-bii, *adv.* out-of-doors.
Ootcast, *n.* quarrel.
Ootlay, *n.* outlay, expense.
Ootlur, *a.* outlying.
Ootowr, *prep.* over, across.
Oour, *n.* wooer.
Oour-baab, *n.* lover's knot.
Opeenyun, *n.* opinion.
Or, *conj.* or.
Or, *prep.* and *conj.* ere (*air*).
Orra, *a.* odd, extra.
O'T, see **Oa't**.
OUGHT, see **Oakht**.
OUR, see **Owr**.
OURIE, see **Oorie**.
OURSEL, see **Oorselz**.
OUTCAST, see **Ootcast**.
OUTLER, see **Ootlur**.
OUT-OWRE, see **Ootowr**.
Owr, *prep.* over (*oaver*); *adv.* too.
Owrcum, *n.* refrain.
Owrlay, *n.* neck-cloth.
Owrwurd, *n.* refrain.
Owsun, *n. pl.* oxen.
Owxtur, *n.* armpit; *v.* hold under the armpit.

P (as in E. *pup, pen, cap*).

Pack, *n.* pack.
Packmun, *n.* pedlar.
Pack un thick, *a.* intimate.
Pad, *n.* path.
Paidul, *v.* and *n.* paddle, wade, stroll.
Paik, *n.* and *v.t.* lick.
Pail, *n.* pail.
Painsh, *n.* paunch.
Pair, *n.* pair.
Pair, *a.* poor.
Paireeshyun, *n.* parishioner.
Pairfik, *a.* perfect.
Pairish, *n.* parish.
Pairl, *n.* pearl (*perl*).
Pairs, *v.t.* pierce (*peers*).
Pairt, *n.* and *v.* part.
Pairtie, *n.* party.
Pairtith (*obs.*), *n.* poverty.
Pairz-hoos, *n.* poors'-house, work-house.
Paitrik, *n.* partridge (*partrij*).
Pan, *n.* pan.
Pang, *v.t.* cram.
Park, *n.* park.
Pass, *n.* and *v.* pass.
Pastur or **Paistur**, *n.* pastern.
Pat, *n.* pot.
Pat, *v. pa.* of **Pit**, put.
PATTLE, see **Pettul**.
PAUGHTY, see **Pawkhtie**.
Paw, *n.* papa.
Pawkhtie (*obs.*), *a.* haughty, petulant.
Pawkie, *n.* sly, shrewd, cunning and humorous.
Pawm-tree, *n.* plane-tree.
Pawn, *n.* valance.
Pawr, *n.* young salmon.
PECH, see **Pekh**.
PECHAN, see **Pekhun**.
Peck, *n.* peck.
Pee, *n.* pea (*pee*).
Peeanna, *n.* piano (*pyano*).
Peebrukh, *n.* Highland march.
Peekie, *n.* knitting-needle.
Peenie, *n.* pinafore.
Peer, *n.* pear (*pair*).
Peerie, *n.* spinning-top.
Pees, *n.* (1) peace (*pees*); (2) piece (*pees*), snack.
Peesie-doo, *n.* tame pigeon.
Peet, *n.* peat (*peet*).
Peetie, *n.* pity.
Pee-tree, *n.* laburnum.
Peetur, *n.* saltpetre.
Peezweep or **Peezee**, *n.* lapwing.
Pei, *n.* and *v.t.* pay; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Peit**.
Peik, *v.t.* pick.
Peilin, *n.* wooden paling.
Peint, *n.* pint (*piint*).
Peint, *n.* and *v.* point.

Peint-stowp, *n.* metal pint measure.
Peip, *n.* and *v.* pipe (*piip*), goffer caps.
Peips, *n. pl.* bagpipe.
Pekh, *n.* and *v.* pant.
Pekhun, *n.* stomach.
Pen, *n.* pen.
Pennie, *n.* penny; *pl.* **Penniez** or **Pens.**
Pennie-fee, *n.* wages in cash.
Pennie-hweep, *n.* weak ale.
Pens, *n. pl.* of **Pennie,** pence (*pens*).
Pent, *n.* and *v.* paint.
Pentur, *n.* painter.
Pettul, *n.* plough-staff.
PHILIBEG, *n.* kilt.
PHRAISIN, *a.* flattering.
Pick, *n.* and *v.* pick.
Pickul, *n.* a small quantity or number.
Pictur or **Pectur,** *n.* picture (*pictyoor*).
Pig, *n.* (1) pig; (2) earthenware.
Pigz, *n. pl.* crockery.
Pii, *n.* pie (*pii*).
Piiut, *n.* magpie.
Pill, *n.* pool.
Pin or **Pind,** *v.* distrain.
Pinkie, *n.* little finger.
Pinsh, *n.* crowbar.
Pirn, *n.* reel of thread.
PIRRATCH, see **Purrich.**
Pit, *n.* pit.
Pit, *v.t.* put (*poot*); *pa.* **Pat**; *pa. p.* **Puttun.**
Pith, *n.* pith.
Piz, *a.* pease (*peez*).
Plack, *n.* plack, a coin worth fourpence Scots = $\frac{1}{3}d.$ sterling.
Placklus, *a.* penniless.
Plais, *n.* and *v.* place (*plais*).
Plaistur, *n.* and *v.* plaster.
Plait, *n.* plate.
Plantin, *n.* plantation.
Play, *n.* and *v.* play.
Plee, *n.* plea (*plee*).
Pleez, *v.t.* please (*pleez*).
Pleezhur, *n.* pleasure (*plezhur*).
Pleezunt, *a.* pleasant (*plezut*).
Pleid, *n.* plaid (*plad*).
Plen, *a.* plain.
Plenish, *v.t.* stock, equip.
Plenishin, *n.* stock, equipment.
Plenstainz, *n. pl.* pavement.
Plett, *v.* plait (*plat*).
PLEUGH, see **Ploo** and **Pyukh.**
PLEW, see **Ploo.**
Plii, *n.* and *v.t.* fold, twist.
Pliiurz, *n. pl.* pincers.
Pliskie, *n.* trick.
Plivur, *n.* plover.
Ploat or **Plowt,** *v.* scald, make boiling hot.
Ploo or **Pyoo,** *n.* and *v.* plough (*plow*).
Ploom, *n.* plum, fruit of potato.
Ploomun, *n.* ploughman (*plowman*).
Ploora, *n.* pleuro-pneumonia.
Pluffs, *n. pl.* lungs.
Plump, *n.* heavy shower of rain.
Poak, *n.* bag, sack.
Poakur, *n.* poker.
Poal, *n.* pole (*poal*).
Poalish, *v.t.* polish.
Poalisiez, *n. pl.* enclosed park round country-seat.
Poapie, *n.* poppy.
Poasibul, *a.* possible.
Poast, *n.* and *v.t.* post (*poast*).
POCK, see **Poak.**
POIND, see **Pin.**
Poo, *v.t.* pull (*pool*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Pood.**
Pooch, *n.* and *v.t.* pocket.
Pood, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Poo,** pulled (*poold*).
Poodhur, *n.* powder.
Pook, *n.* moult.
Pook, *v.t.* pluck, poke.
Pooput or **Pulpit,** *n.* pulpit (*poolpit*).
Poor, *n.* power.
Poor, *n.* and *v.t.* pour (*poar*).
Poorie, *n.* jug with a spout.
POORTITH, see **Pairtith.**
Poossie, *n.* pussy (*poossi*), cat, hare.
Poot or **Powt,** *n.* pullet (*poolit*), young bird.
Poozhun or **Puzhun,** *n.* poison (*poizun*).
PORRITCH, see **Purrich.**
POU, see **Poo.**
POUCH, see **Pooch.**
POUK, see **Pook.**
POUPIT, see **Pooput.**
POUSE, *n.* push.

POUSSIE, see **Poossie**.
POUT, see **Poot**.
POUTHER, see **Poodhur**.
Pow, *n.* poll (*poal*), head.
Pown or **Pownd**, *n.* pound in money.
Pownie, *n.* pony (*poani*).
Pozeeshun, *n.* position (*pozishun*).
Praishus, *a.* precious (*preshus*).
Praizunt, *n.* present (*prezent*).
Pray, *v.t.* pray.
Pree, *v.t.* taste, kiss.
Pree-a, call to cows.
Preech, *v.t.* preach (*preech*).
Preen, *n.* pin.
Prent, *n.* and *v.* print.
Prentis, *n.* and *v.* apprentice.
Preest, *n.* priest (*preest*).
Preis, *n.* price (*priis*).
Press, *n.* press, cupboard.
PRIE, see **Pree**.
PRIEF, see **Prif**.
Prif, *n.* proof.
Prig, *v.i.* haggle, cheapen.
Primzie, *a.* prim.
Priv, *v.t.* prove (*proov*); *pa. p.* **Proavun**.
Prizentur, *n.* precentor, one who leads the singing in church.
Proamus, *n.* and *v.* promise (*promis*).
Proavidins, *n.* Providence.
Proavun, *v. pa.p.* of **Priv**, proved.
Proavus, *n.* provost.
Prood, *a.* proud.
Puddin, *n.* pudding (*pooding*).
Pudduk, *n.* frog.
Pudduk-still, *n.* toadstool.
Puggie, *n.* monkey.
Pulla, *n.* pillow (*pilloa*).
Pullie, *n.* pulley (*pooli*).
Pun or **Pund**, *n.* pound-weight.
Purrich, *n.* porridge.
Purteeclur, *a.* particular.
Push, *v.t.* push (*poosh*).
Putt, *v.t.* throw (a stone).
Puttun, *v. pa. p.* of **Pit**, put (*poot*).
PYET, see **Piiut**.
PYKE, see **Peik**.
PYLE, *a.* a grain.
Pyoo or **Pyukh**, *n.* plough (*plow*).
Pyoomun, *n.* ploughman (*plowman*).

Qu (= **kw**, as in E. *queen*).

Quaak, *n.* and *v.* quack.
Quaarie, *n.* quarry (*kwori*).
Quaarul, *n.* and *v.* quarrel (*kworl*), challenge, find fault with.
QUAICK, see **Quaak**.
Quait, *a.* quiet (*kwiiet*).
Quashtyun, *n.* question (*kwestyun*).
Quashtyun-book, *n.* shorter-catechism.
Quat, *v.t. pres. pa.* and *pa. p.* quit, stop, quitted, rid.
Quawk, *v.i.* quake (*kwaik*).
QUEAN, see **Queen**.
Queen, *n.* queen, girl.
Queer, *n.* choir (*kwiir*).
Queer, *a.* queer, eccentric.
Quei, *n.* heifer.
Quickinz, *n. pl.* couch-grass.
QUO, QUOTH, see **Koa**.

R (as in E. *rise, run*—pronounced with a distinct trill).

'R, slurred for **Ur**, are (*ar*).
Rab, *n.* Rob.
Rabbit, *n.* rabbit.
Rack, *n.* wreck (*rek*), ruin.
RADE, see **Raid**.
RAEP, see **Raip**.
Raggit, *a.* ragged.
RAGWEED, *n.* ragwort.
Raibul, *v.t.* talk nonsensically, gabble.
Raid, *v. pa.* of **Reid**, rode (*road*).
Raidhur, *adv.* rather (*radhur*).
Raiglur, *a.* regular.
Raijmunt, *n.* regiment.
Raik, *n.* and *v.* rake (*raik*).
Rail, *a.* real (*reeal*).
Rain, *n.* and *v.* rain.
Rainba, *n.* rainbow (*boa*).
Raip, *n.* rope (*roap*).
Rair, *n.* and *v.* roar.
Rais, *n.* praise, fame.
Raith, *n.* ghost.
Raiv, *v. pa.* of **Riiv**, split.
Raiz, *v. pa.* of **Reiz**, rose (*roaz*).
Raiz, *v.t.* raise (*raiz*), make angry.
Raiz, *v.t.* praise, flatter.
Raizun, *n.* and *v.* reason (*reezun*).
RAMFEEZ'LD, *a.* fatigued.
Rammul, *n.* and *v.* ramble.

Ramp, *v.* rear.
Ram-stam, *a.* headlong, hasty, rash.
Ran, *n.* wren (*ren*).
Ran, *v.pa.* of **Rin,** ran.
Randie, *n.* rascal, scold.
Rang, *a.* and *v.* wrong (*rong*).
Rant, *v.i.* romp, roister, frolic.
Rant, *n.* romp, roistering, noisy frolic.
Rantin, *a.* boisterous, jovial.
Rantin kirn, *n.* harvest-home feast.
Rantur, *n.* roisterer.
Rap, *v.i.* rap.
RAPE, see **Raip.**
RAPLOCH, *a.* coarse, homely, homespun.
Rash or **Thrash,** *n.* rush.
Rash-buss, *n.* clump of rushes.
Rashie, *a.* overgrown with rushes.
Rasp, *n.* raspberry (*razberri*).
Rat, *n.* wart.
Rattun, *n.* rat.
RAUCLE, see **Rawkul.**
RAUGHT, see **Rawkht.**
Raw, *n.* row (*roa*).
Raw, *a.* raw.
Rawkht, *v.pa.* of **Rax,** reached (*reecht*).
Rawkul, *a.* rough, sturdy.
Rawth or **Rath,** *n.* wrath (*rawth*).
Rawzur, *n.* razor (*raizur*).
Rax, *v.t.* stretch, reach (*reech*); *pa.* **Rawkht.**
REAM, see **Reem.**
REAVE, see **Reev.**
Reck, *v.* heed.
Red, *v.pa.* and *pa.p.* of **Reed,** read (*red*).
Red, *v.pa.* of **Reed,** advised, informed.
Redd, *v.t.* tidy, arrange; *pa.p.* **Redd.**
Redd-caim, *n.* comb for the hair.
Reddie, *a.* ready (*reddi*).
REDE, see **Reed.**
Ree, *n.* sheep-fold.
Reed, *v.t.* read (*reed*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Red.**
Reed, *n.* advice, counsel.
Reed, *v.t.* advise, counsel; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Red.**
Reef, *n.* robbery.
Reek, *n.* and *v.* smoke, steam.
Reekie, *a.* smoky.
Reel, *n.* (1) reel; (2) a Highland dance.
Reem (*obs.*), *n.* and *v.* cream (*creem*), froth; *pa.p.* **Reemt.**
Reest, *v.i.* be restive, jib.
Reest, *v.t.* smoke-dry.
Reest, *n.* curved side of plough.
Reeth, *n.* snow-drift.
Reev, *v.t.* rob, plunder.
REFT, *v.pa.p.* of **Riiv,** torn, riven.
Reid, *v.* ride (*riid*); *pa.* **Raid** *pa.p.* **Riddun.**
Reid or **Red,** *n.* spawn of fish.
Reif, *a.* plentiful.
Reik, *v.* reach (*reech*).
Reim, *n.* rhyme (*riim*).
Rein, *n.* rein (*rain*).
Reip, *a.* ripe (*riip*).
Reip, *v.t.* rifle, clear out, search.
Reis, *n.* twig.
Reit, *v.t.* write (*riit*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Rit** or **Roat.**
Reiz, *v.i.* rise (*riiz*); *pa.* **Raiz**; *pa.p.* **Rizun.**
Remeed, *n.* remedy, redress.
Rent, *n.* rent.
REW, see **Roo.**
RHYMER, *n.* poet.
Rib, *n.* rib, water channel along roadside.
Ribbil, *n.* ribbon.
RICE, see **Reis.**
Rich, *a.* rich.
Rickul or **Reckul,** *n.* tiny stack of grain or seed-hay.
Rid, *a.* red.
Rid, *n.* rood.
Riddul, *n.* large sieve.
Riddun, *v.pa.p.* of **Reid,** ridden.
RID-WUD, *a.* stark-mad.
RIEF, see **Reef.**
Rif, *n.* roof.
Rifaiz, *v.t.* refuse (*refyooz*).
Rig, *n.* ridge (*rij*) in a field.
Rigerd, *n.* and *v.* regard.
Riggin, *n.* ridge of a building, roof.
Rigwuddie, *a.* ill-shaped, bony; *n.* chain over saddle of cart-horse.
Riiv, *v.t.* burst, split, tear; *pa.* **Raiv**; *pa.p.* **Rivvun.**
Rikht, *n.* and *a.* right (*riit*).

Rikht, *adv.* quite.
Rikht, *n.* wright (*riit*).
Rikhtlie, *adv.* strictly speaking.
Rin, *v.i.* run; *pa.* **Ran**; *pa. p.* **Run.**
Rin, see **Roon.**
Ring, *n.* ring.
Ring, *v.t.* ring; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Rung.**
Rink, *n.* a set of four a side in curling; the length of ice on which a game is played.
Ripp, *n.* wisp of unthreshed corn.
Rippul, *v.t.* separate seed of flax from the stalk.
Risk, *v.i.* rasp.
Rispek, *n.* and *v.* respect.
Rit, *n.* root.
Rit, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Reit,** written.
Rivvun, *v. pa. p.* of **Riiv,** split.
Rizun, *v. pa. p.* of **Reiz,** risen (*rizn*).
Roabin rid-breest, *n.* robin.
Road, *n.* road.
Roadurumdandrum, *n.* rhododendron.
Roak, *n.* (1) rock; (2) distaff.
Roak, *v.* rock.
Roakin, *n.* spinning-bee.
Roakht, *v. pa.* of **Wurk,** wrought (*rawt*).
Roan, *n.* gutter under eaves.
Roar, *v.* roar, low (of a cow).
Roat, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Reit,** wrote, written.
Roav, *v.i.* rove (*roav*), ramble.
Roaz, *n.* (1) rose (*roaz*); (2) erysipelas.
Roazut, *n.* rosin (*rozin*).
ROCK, see **Roak.**
ROCKIN, see **Roakin.**
Roo, *v.* rue (*roo*), have pity.
Rooburb, *n.* rhubarb (*roobarb*).
Room, *n.* room.
Roon or **Roond,** *a. adv.* and *prep.* round.
Roon, Rin or **Rown,** *n.* shred, selvage.
Roopit, *a.* hoarse.
ROOSE, see **Raiz.**
Roost, *n.* rust.
Roostie, *a.* rusty.
ROUPIT, see **Roopit.**
Row, *n.* and *v.* roll, flow; *pa. p.* **Rowt.**
Rowlur, *n.* roller (*roalur*).
Rown, *n.* roe of fish.
Rowntree, *n.* mountain-ash.
Rowp, *n.* auction.
Rowt, *n.* route (*root*).
Rowt, *v.* low (as a cow).
Rowth, *n.* abundance, plenty.
Rowthie, *a.* well-provided.
Rub, *n.* rib.
Ruck, *n.* hay-rick.
Rug, *n.* and *v.* tug, pull roughly.
Rukh, *a.* rough (*ruff*).
Rummul, *v.i.* rumble.
Rump or **Rumpul,** *n.* rump, crupper.
Run, *v. pa. p.* of **Rin,** run.
Run-deel, *n.* regular devil.
Rung, *n.* cudgel.
Rung, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Ring,** rung.
Runkul, *n.* and *v.* wrinkle (*rinkil*).
Runt, *n.* stalk of cabbage.
RYKE, see **Reik.**

S (as in E. *sit, sister, miss*).
Sh (as in E. *she, shun, fish*).

'S, slurred for **Iz** after a voiceless consonant.
'S, slurred for **Us,** meaning **Mee.**
Sab, *n.* and *v.* sob.
Sabbuth or **Sawbuth,** *n.* Sunday.
Sad, *a.* sodden.
SAE, see **Say.**
Saft, *a.* soft, wet (weather).
Saftie, *n.* soft-headed person, noodle.
Saicrimunt, *n.* Sacrament, Communion.
Saicrut, *n.* and *a.* secret (*seecret*).
Saicunt, *num.* second.
Said, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Say,** said (*sed*).
Saidlur, *n.* saddler.
Saidul, *n.* saddle.
Saik, *n.* sake (*saik*).
Sail, *n.* and *v.* sail.
Sailur, *n.* sailor.
Saim, *n.* hog's lard.
Saim, *a.* same (*saim*).
Saip, *n.* soap.
Sair, *a.* sore (*soar*), strong; *adv.* sorely, strongly, badly, very, hardly.
Sair or **Ser,** *v.t.* serve.
Sairius, *a.* serious (*seerius*).
Sait, *n.* seat (*seet*).

Saizun, *n.* season (*seezn*).
Sang, *n.* song.
Sannie, *n.* Alexander.
Saps, *n.pl.* sops, hot bread and milk.
Sappulz, *n.pl.* soapsuds.
Sark, *n.* shirt.
Sat, *v. pa.* of **Sit,** sat.
SAUGH, see **Sawkh.**
SAUMONT, see **Sawmunt.**
Saw, *n.* and *v.* saw.
Saw, *v. pa.* of **See,** saw.
Saw, *v.t.* sow (*soa*); *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Sawt.**
Sawkh, *n.* willow.
Sawl, *n.* soul (*soal*).
Sawm, *n.* psalm (*saam*).
Sawmunt, *n.* salmon (*saamun*).
Sawn or **Sawnd,** *n.* sand.
Sawn-mairtin, *n.* sand-martin.
Sawn-peipur, *n.* sand-piper.
Sawnt (*obs.*), *n.* saint.
Sawsay, *a.* vain, conceited, scornful.
Sawt, *n.* salt (*solt*).
Sawtun, *n.* Satan.
Sax or **Sex,** *num.* six.
Say, *v.t.* say; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Said.**
Say, *adv.* so (*soa*).
Sayin, *n.* proverb.
Sayz, *v. third pers. sing.* of **Say,** says (*sez*).
Scab, *n.* scab.
Scabbit, *a.* scabbed, mean, shabby.
Scail, *v.* spill, empty, disperse, scatter.
Scaim, *n.* scheme (*skeem*).
Scair, *v.* scare (*scair*).
Scairs, *a.* scarce (*scairs*).
Scaith, *n.* and *v.* harm, hurt, scaithe (*scaidh*).
SCAR, see **Scair** or **Scawr.**
Scart, *n.* and *v.* scratch.
Scawd, *v.t.* scald (*scawld*).
Scawl, *n.* and *v.* scold (*scoald*).
Scawr, *a.* scared, afraid.
Scawr, *n.* scar, cliff, bare hillside.
Scawr, *v.* scare (*scair*).
SCHO, see **Shee.**
Sclait, *n.* slate (*slait*).
Sclaitur, *n.* slater.
Sclim, *v.* climb (*cliim*).
Scoab, *v.* miss threads in weaving.
Scoach, *a.* Scotch.
Scoalur, *n.* scholar (*scolur*).
Scoan, *n.* scone (*scon*).
Scoar, *n.* score (*scoar*).
Scoarn, *n.* and *v.* scorn.
Scoatlun, *n.* Scotland.
Scoats, *n.pl.* Scotchmen.
SCONNER, see **Scunnur.**
Scoor, *v.* scour, rove.
Scooth or **Scowth,** *n.* scope, freedom to range.
SCOTS, see **Scoats.**
Scraikh, *n.* screech.
Scraip, *n.* shallow furrow to mark a field for ploughing.
Screed, *n.* tear, rent, torn strip, long harangue.
Screed aff, *v.* rattle off.
Screekh, *n.* and *v.* screech, scream, shriek.
Screev, *v.i.* career, glide swiftly.
Screib, *n.* crab-apple.
SCRIECH, see **Screekh.**
SCRIEVE, see **Screev.**
Scrimp, *v.* stint.
Scrimp, Scrimpit, *a.* scanty, scarce.
Scrimplie, *adv.* barely.
Scriptur, *n.* scripture (*scriptyoor*).
SCROGGIE, *a.* bushy.
Scroo, *n.* and *v.* screw (*scroo*).
Scuch, *v.* trim (a hedge).
Scud, *v.* foam.
Scunnur, *n.* disgust, dislike; *v.i.* feel disgust.
'SE, see **'Z.**
Seck, *n.* sack.
See, *n.* sea (*see*).
See, *v.t.* see; *pa.* **Saw**; *pa.p.* **Seen.**
Seed, *n.* seed.
Seek, *a.* sick.
Seek, *v.t.* seek, ask for, want, try.
Seemaw, *n.* seagull.
Seen, *n.* scene (*seen*).
Seen, *v. pa.p.* of **See,** seen.
Seep, *v.* ooze, percolate.
Seev or **Siv,** *n.* sieve (*siv*).
Seevintie, *num.* seventy.
Seevn, *num.* seven.
Seevul, *a.* civil.
Seez, *n.* seize (*seez*).
Seezins, *n.* seisin, investitures.
Seg or **Seggun,** *n.* sedge (*sej*).
Seiba, *n.* young onion.
Seid, *n.* side (*siid*).
Seidlinz, *adv.* sideways.
Seidur, *a.* longer, farther down.
Sein, *adv.* then, ago, since.

Sein, *v. t.* rinse.
Sel, *pron.* self.
Sell, *v.t.* sell; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Sellt.**
Sempul, *a.* simple, ordinary (people).
Sen or **Send,** *v.t.* send.
Serjun, *n.* sergeant (*sarjunt*).
Sermun, *n.* sermon.
Sestur, *n.* sister.
Set, *v.i.* set off.
Setturday, *n.* Saturday.
Sex or **Sax,** *num.* six.
SHACHLE, see **Shawkhul.**
Shaft, *n.* shaft, handle.
Shaid, *n.* and *v.* shade (*shaid*).
Shaif, *n.* sheaf (*sheef*), slice.
Shaik, *n.* and *v.* shake (*shaik*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Shyuk.**
Shaikul, *n.* wrist.
Shaikurz, *n. pl.* staggers, nervousness.
Shaip, *n.* and *v.* shape (*shaip*).
Shair, *n.* and *v.* share (*shair*).
Shair, *a.* sure (*shoor*).
Shair, *v. pa.* of **Sheer,** reaped.
Shaird (*obs.*), *n.* shred.
Shairlie, *adv.* surely (*shoorli*).
Shairn, *n.* cow-dung.
Shaiv, *n.* and *v.* shave (*shaiv*).
Shaivie, *n.* trick.
Shaivur, *n.* wag, young lad.
SHANGAN, *n.* cleft stick.
Shank, *n.* leg, stem, stalk; *v.* walk, go on foot.
Shank's-naigie, walking on one's own legs.
Shaw, *n.* (1) haulm of a potato, turnip, etc.; (2) a wood, grove.
Shaw, *v.t.* show (*shoa*).
Shawkhul, *v.* shuffle, walk unsteadily or lamely.
Shawkhult, *a.* lame, clumsy.
Shawl, *n.* shawl.
Shawl, *a.* shallow.
Shawp, *n.* pod of peas or beans.
Shay, *n.* shoe (*shoo*); *pl.* **Shin.**
Shay, *v.* shoe (*shoo*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* Shoad.
Shed, *n.* and *v.* shed.
Shee, *pron.* she (*shee*).
Sheel or **Sheelin,** *n.* hut.
Sheep, *n. sing.* and *pl.* sheep.
Sheer, *v.t.* (1) clip sheep; (2) cut corn with a sickle, reap; *pa.* **Shair**; *pa. p.* **Shoarn.**
Sheerur, *n.* reaper.
Sheerz, *n. pl.* shears (*sheerz*), scissors (*sizurz*).
Shein, *v.i.* shine (*shiin*); *pa.* **Shoan.**
Sheir, *n.* shire (*shiir*).
Shelf, *n.* shelf.
Shellmunt, *n.* movable frame on cart.
Sheltie, *n.* small pony.
Sherp, *a.* sharp.
Sherra, *n.* Sheriff.
SHEUGH, see **Shyukh.**
SHEUK, see **Shyuk.**
Shid, *v. pa.* should (*shood*).
SHIEL, see **Sheel.**
Shift, *n.* and *v.* shift, change, exchange, transfer; chemise.
Shill, *a.* shrill.
Shill, *n.* and *v.* shovel (*shuvul*).
Shill, *v.t.* hull or shell peas, beans or grain.
Shillinz, *n. pl.* grain freed from husks.
Shin, *n.* shin.
Shin, *n. pl.* of **Shay,** shoes (*shooz*).
Shin, *adv.* soon.
Shinnur, *a.* sooner.
Shinnur, *n.* cinder (*sindur*).
Shintie, *n.* hockey.
Shit, *v.t.* shoot; *pa.* **Shoat**; *pa. p.* **Shoatun.**
Shoad, *n.* tire of a wheel.
Shoad, *v. pa. p.* of **Shay,** shod.
Shoag, *n.* and *v.* swing, jolt.
Shoan, *v. pa.* of **Shein,** shone (*shon*).
Shoap, *n.* shop.
Shoar, *v.t.* offer, let have, favour with (a song or poem), threaten.
Shoart, *a.* short.
Shoat, *n.* (1) shot; (2) young weaned pig; (3) bowl or curling stone nearest the tee.
Shoat, *v. pa.* of **Shit,** shot.
Shoatun, *v. pa. p.* of **Shit,** shot.
SHOG, see **Shoag.**
Shoo, *v.t.* sew (*soa*); *pa.* and *pa. p.* Shoot.
Shoo, *v.t.* drive away birds.
Shoodhur, *n.* shoulder (*shoaldur*).
Shoogie, *n.* see-saw.
Shoogur or **Shuggur** (*obs.*), *n.* sugar (*shoogur*).
Shoogur-allie, *n.* liquorice, black sugar.
SHOOL, see **Shill.**

SHOON, see **Shin.**
Shoor, *n.* shower.
Shoostur, *n.* sempstress.
Shoot, *n.* and *v.* shout.
SHOUTHER, see **Shoodhur.**
Shulfie or **Shelfie**, *n.* chaffinch.
Shullin, *n.* shilling.
SHURE, see **Shair.**
Shyuk, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Shaik**, shook, shaken.
Shyukh, *n.* and *v.* trench, ditch, open drain.
Sib, *a.* related.
Sic or **Siccun**, *a.* such.
Siccur, *a.* secure (*sikyoor*), steady, sure ; *adv.* thoroughly.
SICKER, see **Siccur.**
SIDELINS, see **Seidlinz.**
Siith, *n.* scythe (*siidh*).
Sikh, *n.* and *v.* sigh (*sii*).
Sikht, *n.* sight (*siit*).
SILLER, see **Sullur.**
Simmur, *n.* summer.
Sin, *prep.* since (*sins*).
Sing, *v.i.* sing ; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Sung.**
Sing, *v.t.* singe (*sinj*).
SIN, see **Sun.**
Sing-ul, *a.* and *v.* single (*sing-gul*).
Sink, *n.* and *v.i.* sink.
Sit or **Sut**, *v.i.* sit ; *pa.* **Sat.**
Sit, *n.* and *v.* suit (*syoot*).
Sit, *n.* soot.
Sittie, *a.* sooty.
SKAITH, see **Scaith.**
Skech, *v.* skate (*skait*).
Skeekh, *a.* skittish, coy, disdainful.
SKEIGH, see **Skeekh.**
Skeit, *n.* glancing blow ; *v.* glance off.
Skelf, *n.* thin splinter.
Skellum (*obs.*), *n.* good-for-nothing.
Skelp, *n.* and *v.t.* slap, smack, crack.
Skelp, *v.i.* hurry, rush, race, dash, trip.
Skelpie, *a.* deserving to be smacked.
Skelvie, *a.* shelving.
Skep, *n.* hive.
SKIEGH, see **Skeekh.**
Skill, *n.* school (*scool*).
Skin, *n.* and *v.* skin.
Skink, *n.* thin soup.
Skinklin, *a.* wishy-washy.
Skip, *n.* captain of a rink (in curling and bowling).
Skirl, *n.* and *v.i.* scream, squall, yell.
Sklent, *a.* slant.
Sklent, *v.* to aim obliquely, deviate, slant, squint, look askance, play off.
SKOUTH, see **Scooth.**
SKREIGH, see **Screekh.**
Skum, *v.t.* skim.
SKYRIN, *a.* gaudy.
SKYTE, see **Skeit.**
SLADE, see **Slaid.**
SLAE, see **Slay.**
Slaid, *v. pa.* of **Sleid**, slid.
Slaivur, *n.* and *v.* slobber.
Slakhtur, *n.* slaughter (*slawtur*).
Slap, *n.* gap in a wall, fence or hedge.
Slaw, *a.* slow (*sloa*).
Slay, *n.* sloe (*sloa*).
Slee, *a.* sly (*slii*).
Sleekit, *a.* sleek, sly.
Sleep, *n.* and *v.* sleep.
Sleet, *n.* sleet.
Sleev, *n.* sleeve.
Sleid, *n.* and *v.* slide (*sliid*) ; *pa.* **Slaid** ; *pa. p.* **Sliddun.**
Sleip, *n.* sledge.
Sliddun, *v. pa. p.* of **Sleid**, slidden.
Slidhur, *v.* slip.
Slidhurie, *a.* slippery.
Slikht, *a.* and *v.* slight (*sliit*) ; *n.* sleight (*sliit*).
Slip, *n.* and *v.* slip.
Sloakun, *v.t.* quench, slake.
Slukh, *n.* slough (*slow*), quagmire.
Sluppie or **Slippie**, *a.* slippery.
Slush, *n.* slush.
SLYPE, *v.i.* slide gently.
Smair, *v.t.* smother (*smudhur*).
Smaw, *a.* small (*smawl*), narrow, slender.
Smeddum, *n.* powder, mettle, tact.
Smeek, *n.* and *v.* smoke (*smoak*).
Smell, *n.* and *v.* smell.
Smet or **Smit**, *v.t.* infect.
Smettul or **Smittul**, *a.* infectious.
Smiddie, *n.* smithy (*smidhi*).
Smith, *n.* smith.
SMOOR, see **Smair.**
Smootie, *a.* smutty.
Smowt, *n.* smolt (*smoalt*) ; small child.
SMYTRIE (*obs.*), crowd of small things.

Snaik, *v.i.* sneer, sneak (*sneek*).
Snail, *n.* snail.
Snappur, *v.i.* stumble.
Snash, *n.* abuse, impudent language.
Snaw, *n.* and *v.* snow (*snoa*).
Snaw-bray, *n.* melted snow.
Snaw-drap, *n.* snowdrop.
Snawie, *a.* snowy (*snoai*).
Sneck, *n.* and *v.* latch.
Sned, *v.t.* snip, lop, cut off.
Sneeshin, *n.* snuff.
Sneeshin-mull, *n.* snuff-box.
Sneez, *n.* and *v.* sneeze.
Snell, *a.* sharp, keen, biting.
Snib, *n.* small bolt of a door.
SNICK, see **Sneck**.
Snill, *v.i.* snub, sneer.
Snirtul, *v.i.* snigger.
Snoar, *n.* and *v.* snore (*snoar*); make a rushing sound.
Snood, *n.* ribbon for girl's hair.
SNOOL, see **Snill**.
Snoot, *n.* snout, nose.
Snoov, *v.i.* move smoothly.
Snowk, *v.i.* snuff.
Snuff, *n.* and *v.* snuff.
Soada, *n.* soda (*soada*).
Soajur, *n.* soldier (*soaljer*).
Soakht, *v.pa.* of **Seek**, sought (*sawt*).
Soalum, *a.* solemn.
Soansie, *a.* buxom, comely, plump.
Soara, *n.* sorrow (*sorroa*).
Soario, *a.* sorry.
Soart, *n.* and *v.* sort.
Soa-unz, *n.pl.* a dish made from oat-husks.
SODGER, see **Soajur**.
SO'NS, see **Soa-unz**.
SONSIE, see **Soansie**.
Soo, *n.* sow, pig.
Sook, *n.* and *v.* suck.
Sookur, *n.* sucker.
Soom, *n.* and *v.* swim.
Soon or **Soond**, *n.* and *v.* sound.
Soop, *v.t.* sweep.
Soopul, *a.* supple, flexible, soft, nimble.
Soor, *a.* sour.
Soor-dook, *n.* butter-milk.
Sooruk, *n.* sorrel.
SOOT, see **Sit**.
Sooth, *a.* south.
Soothie, *a.* left-handed.
Sootur, *n.* cobbler, shoemaker.
SOUGH, see **Sukh**.
SOUK, see **Sook**.
SOUPLE, see **Soopul**.
SOUTER, see **Sootur**.
Sowdhur, *n.* and *v.* solder.
SOWENS, see **Soa-unz**.
Sowl, *n.* soul (*soal*).
Sowp, *n.* sup, mouthful of liquid.
Sowp, *v.t.* sup.
Sowth, *v.t.* hum a melody softly.
SPAE, see **Spay**.
Spaid, *n.* spade (*spaid*).
Spail, *n.* splinter, chip.
Spairj, *v.t.* scatter a liquid, bespatter.
Spait, *n.* flood.
Spaivie, *n.* spavin.
Spak or **Spoak**, *v.pa.* of **Speek**, spoke (*spoak*).
Span, *v.pa.* of **Spin**, span.
SPATE, see **Spait**.
Spaivit, *a.* spavined.
Spay, *v.t.* tell a fortune.
SPEAN, see **Spen**.
Speckit, *n.* tap, spigot.
Specks, *n.pl.* spectacles.
Speedur, *n.* spider (*spiider*).
Speek, *v.i.* speak (*speek*); *pa.* **Spak** or **Spoak**; *pa.p.* **Spoakun**.
Speel, *v.t.* climb.
Speer, *v.t.* ask; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Speert**.
Speerit, *n.* spirit.
Speerits, *n.pl.* whisky.
Speil, *v.t.* spoil.
Spen, *v.t.* wean; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Spent**.
Spen, *v.t.* spend; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Spent**.
Spens, *n.* parlour, spare room.
Spent, *v.pa.* and *pa.p.* of **Spen**, spent.
SPEW, see **Spyoo**.
SPIER, see **Speer**.
Spin, *v.t.* spin; *pa.* **Span**; *pa.p.* **Spun**.
Spin, *n.* spoon.
Spinnul, *n.* spindle.
Spit, *v.i.* spit; *pa.* **Spat**; *pa.p.* **Sputtun**.
Spittul, *n.* spittle.
Splattur, *v.* bespatter.
SPLEUCHAN, *n.* pouch.
Sploar, *n.* frolic, carouse.
Spoakun, *v.i.pa.* of **Speek**, spoken.

Spoat, *n.* spot.
SPONTOON, *n.* halberd.
Spoot, *n.* and *v.* spout.
Sprattul, *v.i.* sprawl, struggle.
Sprawkhul, *v.i.* clamber, struggle.
Spreckult, *a.* speckled.
Spree, *n.* frolic, drinking bout.
Spreed, *v.t.* spread (*spred*).
Spring, *n.* (1) spring; (2) a dance-tune.
Sprit, *n.* small rush.
Sprittie, *a.* full of small rushes.
Sproosh, *n.* and *a.* spruce (*sproos*).
Spun, *v.pa.p.* of **Spin,** spun.
Spunk, *n.* match, spark, spirit.
Spunkie, *a.* spirited, mettlesome.
Spunkie, *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.
Spurtul, *n.* porridge-stick.
Spurtul-blaid, *n.* sword.
Spyoo, *v.* vomit.
Spyug, *n.* sparrow.
Squaattur, *v.i.* scuttle.
Squaattul, *v.i.* squat.
Squeek, *n.* and *v.* squeak (*squeek*).
Squeel, *n.* and *v.* squeal (*squeel*).
Sqwaad, *n.* squad (*sqwod*).
Stab, *n.* stake.
Stack, *n.* stack.
STAGGIE, see **Staigie.**
Staibul, *n.* stable (*staibul*).
Staid, *n.* site, foundation.
Staidin, *n.* farm buildings, homestead.
Staig, *n.* stallion.
Staigie, *n.* young horse.
Stail, *n.* foundation of a stack.
Stain, *n.* stone (*stoan*).
Stair, *n.* stair.
Staishun, *n.* station (*staishun*).
Stak, *v.pa.* of **Stik,** stuck.
Stakhur, *v.i.* stagger, totter.
STAN', see **Stawn.**
STANE, see **Stain.**
Stang, *n.* and *v.t.* sting.
Stang, *n.* pole, post.
Stang, *v.t.* carry astride on a pole.
Stank, *n.* ditch, open drain.
Stap, *n.* and *v.* step.
Stap, *v.* stop, stuff.
Stark, *a.* strong, muscular.
STARN, see **Stawrn.**
Startul, *v.i.* start, be startled.
Staw, *n.* stall (*stawl*).
Staw, *v.pa.* of **Steel,** stole (*stoal*).
Staw, *v.t.* surfeit.
Stawk, *n.* stalk (*stawk*).
Stawmrul, *a.* blundering.
Stawn, Stun or **Stawnd,** *n.* and *v.* stand; *pa.* **Stid**; *pa.p.* **Stiddun.**
Stawr or **Stawrn,** *n.* star.
STECH, see **Stekh.**
Steek, *n.* stitch.
Steek, *v.t.* shut.
Steel, *n.* steel.
Steel, *v.t.* steal (*steel*); *pa.* **Staw** or **Steelt**; *pa.p.* **Stown.**
Steem, *n.* steam (*steem*).
Steep, *v.* soak in liquid.
Steepul, *n.* (1) steeple; (2) staple (*staipul*).
Steer, *n.* and *v.* stir, roam, disturb.
Steev, *a.* firm, sturdy.
STEGH, see **Stekh.**
Stei, *a.* steep.
Stei, *n.* and *v.* stay.
Steim, *n.* the least thing which can be seen.
Steipund or **Steepunz,** *n.* stipend (*stiipind*), minister's salary.
Steiz, *n.pl.* corset.
Stekh (*obs.*), *v.t.* cram, stuff.
Stekhie, *a.* stiff, lazy.
Stell, *n.* whisky-still.
Sten, *n.* and *v.* leap, rear.
Stent, *n.* tax, due.
Stent, *v.t.* engage, hire.
Stent, *a.* drawn tight.
Stert, *n.* and *v.* start.
Sterv, *v.* starve.
STEY, see **Stei.**
Stibbul, *n.* stubble.
Stibbul-rig, *n.* leading reaper.
Stick, *v.* stick.
Stick, *n.* stick; *pl.* firewood.
Stick-un-stow, *adv.* completely.
Stid, *v.pa.* of **Stawn,** stood.
Stiddun, *v.pa.p.* of **Stawn,** stood.
Stift, *n.* shower (of rain).
Still, *n.* stool.
Stilt (*obs.*), *v.i.* halt.
Stimpurt, *n.* quarter of a peck; measure for baling corn out of the bin; a young shearer, equal to half a woman.
Stink, *n.* and *v.* stink.
Stipit, *a.* stupid (*styoopid*).
Stoak, *n.* and *v.* stock.
Stoakin, *n.* stocking.
Stoap, *n.* and *v.* stop.
Stoarm, *n.* storm.

Stoat, *n.* bullock.
Stoitur, *v.i.* stagger.
Stook, *n.* shock of corn, generally twelve sheaves.
Stoon or **Stoond,** *n.* and *v.* throb, pang.
Stoor, *n.* dust, turmoil.
Stoor, *a.* sturdy, stern, harsh.
Stoorie, *a.* dusty.
Stoot, *a.* stout.
STOT, see **Stoat.**
STOUN or **STOUND,** see **Stoon.**
STOUR, see **Stoor.**
Stow, *v.t.* store, furnish.
Stown, *v. pa. p.* of **Steel,** stolen (*stoalun*).
STOWNLINS, *adv.* by stealth.
Stowp, *n.* narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids.
STOYTE, see **Stoitur.**
STRAE, see **Stray.**
Straid, *v. pa.* of **Streid,** strode (*stroad*).
Straik, *v.t.* stroke (*stroak*).
Strak, *v. pa.* of **Strick,** struck.
Strakht or **Strawkht,** *a.* straight (*strait*).
Strang, see **Stroang.**
Strap, *n.* strap, band for a sheaf of corn.
Strath, *n.* valley.
Stray, *n.* straw.
Streech, *v.* stretch.
Streek, *v.t.* stretch, lay out a corpse.
Streid, *n.* and *v.* stride (*striid*); *pa.* **Straid.**
Strenth, *n.* strength.
Strick, *v.* strike (*striik*); *pa.* **Strak**; *pa. p.* **Struckun.**
Striddul, *v.* straddle.
String, *n.* string.
Strip, *n.* and *v.* strip.
Stroan, *v.i.* piss.
Stroang or **Strang,** *a.* strong.
Struckun, *v. pa.p.* of **Strik,** struck.
Strunt, *n.* toddy, whisky and water.
Strunt, *v.i.* strut.
Stuckie, *n.* starling.
Studdie, *n.* anvil.
Stuff, *n.* stuff, standing corn.
Stull, *a.* and *adv.* still.
Stult, *n.* stilt, handle of plough.
Stullyun, *n.* stallion.
STUMPIE, *n.* stump, a worn quill pen.
Sturk or **Stirk,** *n.* yearling bullock or heifer.
Sturlin, *n.* starling.
Sturt, *n.* unrest.
Sturt, *v.* disturb.
STURTAN, *a.* nervous, disturbed.
STYME, see **Steim.**
SUCKER, *n.* sugar (*shoogur*).
Suckie, call to a lamb.
SUD, see **Shid.**
Sudhrun, *a.* Southern (*sudhrun*), English.
SUGH, see **Sukh.**
Sukh or **Sookh,** *n.* and *v.* heavy sigh (*sii*), sound of wind, blast.
Sulk, *n.* silk.
Sullie, *a.* feeble, weak.
Sullur, *n.* silver, money.
Sum, *a.* some (*sum*).
Sumf, *n.* stupid blockhead, boor.
Sumthing, *n.* something (*sumthing*); *adv.* somewhat.
Sun, *n.* (1) sun; (2) son (*sun*).
Sung, *v. pa.* and *pa. p.* of **Sing,** sung.
Suppur, *n.* supper.
Suptembur, *n.* September.
Sur, *interj.* Sir.
Surrée, *n.* soiree (*swaray*).
Suseiitie, *n.* society (*soasiiiti*).
Susteen, *v.t.* sustain.
SUTHRON, see **Sudhrun.**
Swaan, *n.* swan (*swon*).
Swaarm, *n.* and *v.* swarm (*swawrm*).
Swach, *n.* sample.
Swaird, *n.* sward.
Swall, *v.* swell.
Swalla, *n.* and *v.* swallow (*swauloa*).
Swank, *a.* smart, strapping, supple.
Swankie, *n.* strapping youth, swell.
Swap, *n.* and v. exchange, barter.
Swarf, *n.* and *v.* swoon.
Swat, *v. pa.* of **Sweet,** sweated (*swetted*).
SWATCH, see **Swach.**
Swats, *n. pl.* ale.
Swaw, *n.* swath of corn or grass (*swawth*).
Swee, *n.* swinging rod over fire for carrying pots.
Sweer or **Sweert,** *a.* reluctant, lazy, backward.
Sweer, *v.* swear (*swair*); *pa.* **Swoar**; *pa. p.* **Swoarn.**

Sweet, *n.* and *v.* sweat (*swet*); *pa.* **Swat.**
Sweet, *a.* sweet.
Sweetie, *n.* sweetmeat.
Swein, *n. sing.* and *pl.* swine (*swiin*); pig, hog.
Swidhur, *v.* hesitate, be in doubt; *n.* hesitation, doubt.
Swirl, *n.* and *v.* eddy, curl.
Swirlie, *a.* twisted, gnarled.
Swith, *interj.* quick!
SWITHER, see **Swidhur.**
Swoar, *v. pa.* of **Sweer,** swore.
Swoarn, *v. pa. p.* of **Sweer,** sworn.
SWOOM, see **Soom.**
Swurd, *n.* sword (*soard*).
SYBOW, see **Seiba.**
SYNE, see **Sein.**

T (as in E. *met, tent*).
Th (as in E. *thick, thin, three*).

'T, slurred for **It.**
Taatie, *n.* potato.
Tack, *n.* lease, bargain.
Tackut, *n.* hob-nail.
TAE, see **Tay.**
TAED, see **Taid.**
TAEN, see **Tain.**
TAET, see **Tait.**
Taibul, *n.* table.
Taid, *n.* toad.
Tail, *n.* tail.
Tain, *v. pa. p.* of **Tak,** taken (*taikun*).
T'ain, the one.
Taip, *v.t.* spare, economize.
Tairj, *n.* scold.
Tairj, *v.t.* question, cross-examine.
Tairm, *n.* term.
Tairt, *n.* tart.
Taist, *n.* and *v.t.* taste (*taist*).
Tait, *n.* a little bit, particle.
Tak, *v.t.* take (*taik*); *pa.* **Took**; *pa. p.* **Tain.**
TALD, see **Tawld.**
Talla, *n.* tallow (*talloa*).
T'ANE, see **T'ain.**
Tangz, *n. pl.* tongs.
Tap, *n.* top.
TAPETLESS (*obs.*), heedless.
Tappit-hen, *n.* crested hen, an ale measure.
Tap-pickul, *n.* grain at the top of an ear of corn; chief treasure.
Tapsul-teerie, *adv.* topsy-turvy.
TARROW (*obs.*), *v.* murmur, sniff.
TARRY-BREEKS, sailor.
TASSIE, *n.* goblet.
Tawie (*obs.*), *a.* easily handled, tractable.
Tawld (*obs.*), *v. pa.* of **Tell,** told (*toald*).
Tawpie, *n.* stupid, clumsy person, especially girl or woman, spoilt girl.
Tawtit, *a.* matted, shaggy.
Tawz, *n. pl.* scourge of leather.
Tay, *prep.* to (*too*); *adv.* too; *conj.* till, until.
Tay, *n.* toe (*toa*).
Tay-faw, *n.* to-fall, arrival, lean-to.
Tedhur, *n.* and *v.* tether, rope.
Tee, *n.* tea (*tee*).
Teech, *v.* teach (*teech*).
Teen, *n.* vexation.
Teenz, *n. pl.* tithes.
Tee-pat or **Tee-put,** *n.* tea-pot.
Teer, *v.t.* tear (*tair*); *pa.* **Toar**; *pa. p.* **Toarn.**
Teer, *n.* tear (*teer*).
Teeth, *n. sing.* and *pl.* tooth, teeth.
Teez, *v.* tease (*teez*).
Teik, *n.* dog, cur.
Teik, *n.* bed-ticking.
Teil, *n.* and *v.* toil.
Teilur, *n.* tailor.
Teim or **Tim,** *n.* time (*tiim*).
Tein, *v.* lose, be lost; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Tint.**
Tell, *v.t.* tell; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Tellt** or **Tawld** (*obs.*).
Ten, *num.* ten.
Tent, *n.* care, heed.
Tent, *n.* covered pulpit in the open air.
Tent, *v.t.* care for, look after, tend, attend to.
Tentie, *a.* careful, heedful, attentive.
Tentlus, *a.* careless.
Terrul, *a.* terrible; *adv.* terribly, awfully, greatly, very.
TEUGH, see **Tyukh.**
TEUK, see **Took.**
Thack, *n.* thatch.
Thack un raip, thatch and rope, all kinds of necessaries.
Thairm, *n.* gut, sausage, fiddle-string.
Theef, *n.* thief (*theef*).

Theek, *v.t.* thatch.
Theevlus, *a.* feeble.
Thenk, *v.t.* thank.
Therteen, *num.* thirteen.
Thertie, *num.* thirty.
Thick, *a.* thick.
THIEVLESS, see **Theevlus**.
Thig (*obs.*), *v.* beg.
Thin, *a.* thin.
Thing, *n.* thing.
Think, *v.* think; *pa.* and *pa.p.* **Thoakht**.
Thirl, *n.* and *v.* thrill.
Thirl, *v.* bind.
Thoa, *conj.* though (*dhoa*), indeed.
Thoakht, *v.pa.* and *pa.p.* of **Think**, thought (*thawt*).
Thoal, *v.t.* bear, endure.
Thoarn, *n.* thorn.
THOLE, see **Thoal**.
Thoom, *n.* thumb (*thum*).
Thoozun, *num.* thousand.
Thow, *n.* thaw.
Thowlus, *a.* slack, pithless.
Thraitun, *v.* threaten (*thretten*).
Thraiv, *v. pa.* of **Threiv**, throve.
Thrang, *n.* throng, crowd.
Thrang, *a.* busy, crowded.
Thrappul, *n.* and *v.* throttle, windpipe.
Thrash, *n.* rush (the plant).
THRAVE, see **Threev**.
Thraw, *n.* and *v.* twist; *pa.p.* **Thrawn**.
Thraw, *n.* throe (*throa*), twist.
Thrawn, *a.* twisted, cross-grained.
THREAP, see **Threep**.
Three, *num.* three.
Threed, *n.* thread (*thred*).
Threep, *v.* insist, maintain.
Threev, *n.* twenty-four sheaves of grain.
Threis, *num.* thrice (*thriis*).
Threiv, *v.* thrive (*thriiv*); *pa.* Thraiv; *pa.p.* Thrivun.
Thresh, *v.* thresh, thrash.
THRETTEEN, see **Therteen**.
THRETTY, see **Thertie**.
Throo, *prep.* through (*throo*); *adv.* over, finished.
Throodhur, *a.* anyhow, pell-mell, in confusion.
THROW'THER, see **Throodhur**.
Thrum, *n.* loose thread.
Thrum, *v.* hum.
Thrussul, *n.* thistle (*thissul*).
Thummul, *n.* thimble.
Thummurt or **Thoomurt**, *n.* pole-cat.
Thump, *n.* and *v.* thump.
Thunnur, *n.* thunder.
Thurd, *num. a.* third.
Tibaith, *n.* tolbooth, jail.
T'idhur, the other.
Tig, *n.* the game of touch.
Tii, *n.* and *v.t.* tie (*tii*).
Tiizday, *n.* Tuesday (*Tyoozday*).
Tikht, *a.* tight (*tiit*), tipsy.
Tikhun, *v.* tighten (*tiiten*).
Till, *n.* tool.
Tim, *a.* empty.
Timmur, *n.* timber.
Tin, *n.* tune (*tyoon*).
TINE, see **Tein**.
Tinklur, *n.* tinker.
Tinnunt, *n.* tenant.
Tint (*obs.*), *v.pa.* and *pa.p.* of **Tein**, lost.
Tip, *n.* ram.
Tippins, *n.* twopence (*tuppins*).
Tirl, *v.* rasp, rattle.
T'ITHER, see **T'idhur**.
Tittie, *n.* sister.
Tittul, *v.i.* tattle, gossip, whisper.
Toad, *n.* fox.
Toadie, *n.* toddy, made with whisky, sugar, and hot water.
Toadul, *v.* toddle.
Toakhur, *n.* dower, marriage portion.
Toakun, *n.* token (*toaken*).
Toar, *v. pa.* of **Teer**, tore (*toar*).
Toarn, *v. pa. p.* of **Teer**, torn.
Toas, *n.* and *v.* toast.
Toas, *n.* and *v.* toss.
Toazie, *a.* tipsy.
TOD, see **Toad**.
TODDY, see **Toadie**.
TO-FA, see **Tay-faw**.
Took, *v. pa.* of **Tak**, took.
Toolyie (*obs.*), quarrel, skirmish, row.
TOOM, see **Tim**.
Toon, *n.* town, village, farmstead.
TOOP, see **Tip**.
Toor, *n.* and *v.* tower.
Toot, *v.i.* blow (said of a wind instrument); *n.* blast, blare.
Too-ul, *n.* towel.

Too-ur or **Toor**, *n.* turf.
Tooz or **Toozul**, *v.t.* rumple.
Toozie, *a.* rough, shaggy, dishevelled.
TOSS, see **Toas.**
TOSY, see **Toazie.**
Tow, *n.* tow (*toa*), rope.
Tow-gun, *n.* popgun.
Towmunt (*obs.*), twelve-month, year.
Towr, *n.* tour (*toor*).
Toy, *n.* woman's cap.
TOYTE, *v.i.* totter.
Traikul, *n.* treacle (*treekul*).
Train, *n.* train.
Trais, *n.* trace (*trais*).
Trait, *n.* and *v.* treat (*treet*).
Tram, *n.* shaft of cart or wheelbarrow.
Tramp, *v.* trample, tread.
TRASHTRIE, *n.* trash.
Trawkhult, *a.* worried.
Tred, *n.* trade (*traid*).
Tred, *v. pa.* of **Treed**, trod.
Tree, *n.* tree.
Treed, *v.* tread (*tred*); *pa.* **Tred.**
Treip, *n.* tripe (*triip*).
Treist, *n.* agreement to meet, cattle-fair.
Treist, *v.* agree to meet.
TREPAN, *v.t.* trap, ensnare.
Trevis, *n.* partition between two stalls.
Trevul, *v.i.* travel, go on foot.
TREWS, see **Trooz.**
Trickur, *n.* trigger.
Trig, *a.* neat, trim.
Trii, *v.t.* try (*trii*).
Trinkul, *v.i.* trickle.
Trinnul, *n.* wheel, trundle.
Troa-in or **Trooun**, *n.* trowel.
Troak, *v.* deal with, exchange.
Troak or **Truck**, *n.* dealings with any one.
Troakh, *n.* trough (*troff*).
Troat, *n.* and *v.* trot.
TROGGER, *n.* pedlar.
TROGGIN, *n.* pedlar's wares.
Troo, *n.* true (*troo*).
Troot, *n.* trout.
Trooth, *n.* truth (*trooth*).
Trooz, *n. pl.* short trousers.
Troozurz, *n. pl.* trousers (*trouzerz*).
Trow, *v.i.* believe.
Trowth, *interj.* troth!
Trummul, *v.i.* tremble (*trembul*).
Trump, *n.* Jew's harp.
TRYSTE, see **Treist.**
Tubacca, *n.* tobacco.
Tuch, *v.t.* touch (*tuch*).
Tull, *prep.* to.
TULZIE, see **Toolyie.**
Tumlur, *n.* tumbler.
Tummul, *n.* and *v.* tumble.
Tung, *n.* tongue (*tung*).
Turbowtun, *n.* Tarbolton.
Turmit, *n.* turnip.
Turn, *n.* and *v.* turn.
Turtulz, *n. pl.* sheep's dung.
Twal, *num.* twelve.
Twal-munth, *n.* twelve months, year.
Twal-oorz, *n.* twelve o'clock; noon meal or interval.
Twalt, *num. a.* twelfth.
Twang, *n.* twinge (*twinj*).
Twaw, *num.* two (*too*).
Twaw-three, **Twaw-hree**, or **Twawrie**, two or three, a few.
Twein, *v.t.* separate, deprive.
Tweis or **Tweiz**, *num.* twice (*twiis*).
Twin, see **Twein.**
Twintie, *num.* twenty.
Twinz, *n. pl.* twins.
Twust, *n.* and *v. t.* twist.
TYE, see **Tii.**
TYKE, see **Teik.**
TYNE, see **Tein.**
TYSDAY, see **Tiizday.**
Tyug, *n.* and *v.* tug; plough-trace.
Tyukh, *a.* tough (*tuff*).

U (as in **E.** *us, sun, cut, rub*).

U, *art.* a.
U, *prep.* of (*ov*).
U, short for **Hay**, have.
Uback, *adv.* backwards, behind.
Ubais, *n.* abuse (*abyoos*).
Ubaiz, *v.* abuse (*abyooz*).
Ubeekh (*obs.*), *adv.* aloof, at a distance.
Ubin, *prep.* above (*abov*).
Ubleej, *v.* oblige (*obliij*).
Ubloa, *prep.* below (*biloa*).
Uboot, *prep.* about.
Ubraid or **Ubreed**, *adv.* abroad (*ubrawd*).
Uday, *n.* to-do.
Ufoar, *prep.* and *adv.* before (*befoar*).

Ugain, *adv.* again.
Uglei or **Uglee,** *adv.* awry, off the straight.
Uhin, *prep.* and *adv.* behind (*bihiind*).
Ujee, *adv.* to one side, off the straight, ajar.
Ulain, *a.* alone (*aloan*).
Ulang, *prep.* along.
Uleevn, *num.* eleven.
Ull, *a.* ill, bad, displeased.
Ull-fawrt, *a.* ugly.
Ull-pleezt, *a.* displeased.
ULYIE (*obs.*), oil.
Um, *pron.* slurred for **Hum,** him.
Umang, *prep.* among (*amung*).
Un, *art.* an.
Un, *conj.* and, if, than.
Unaw, *adv.* as well.
Unca, *a.* uncommon, strange, remarkable; *adv.* very, remarkably.
Uncaz, *n. pl.* news, strange things.
UNCHANCY, *a.* unlucky, dangerous.
UNCO, see **Unca.**
Uncul, *n.* uncle.
Uneeth or **Uneth** (*obs.*), *prep.* beneath (*bineeth*).
Ungshuneer, *n.* auctioneer.
Unidhur, *a.* another (*anudhur*).
Unkent or **Unkend,** *a.* unknown, unnoticed.
Unnurstawn, *v.* understand.
Uns, *n.* ounce (*ouns*).
Unseevul, *a.* uncivil.
Unsiccur, *a.* uncertain, insecure.
Up, *prep.* up.
UPO', see **Upoan.**
Upoan, *prep.* upon.
Upreíl, *n.* April (*Aípril*).
Uproach, *n.* avenue.
Ur, *v.* slurred for **Ar.**
Ur, *pron.* slurred for **Hur,** her.
Us, *pron.* us, we.
Useid, *prep.* beside (*bisiid*).
Usklent, *adv.* askew, askance.
USQUABAE, *n.* whisky.
Usteer, *adv.* astir.
Ut, *rel.* and *conj.* that.
U't, of it (*ov it*).
Utween, *prep.* between.
Uvaw, *adv.* of all, at all.
Uwaw, *adv.* away.
U wee, *n.* and *adv.* a little.
Uyoant, *prep.* beyond.

V (as in **E.** *vast, ever, live*).

Vairs, *n.* verse (*vers*).
Vawnt, *v.* boast.
Vawntie, *a.* proud, boastful.
Veis, *n.* voice (*vois*).
Vent, *n.* chimney.
Ventur, *v.* venture (*ventyoor*).
Verra or **Vurra,** *adv.* very.
VITTEL, see **Vuttul.**
Voagie, *a.* vain.
Voo, *n.* and *v.* vow.
Vullaij, *n.* village.
Vuttul or **Vittul,** *n.* grain crops, just before or after cutting.

W (as in **E.** *west, wife, with*).

WA', see **Waw.**
Waakht, *n.* swig, big drink, bumper.
Waal, *n.* well (of water).
Waant, *n.* and *v.* want (*wont*), be without.
Waantin, *a.* short of; *prep.* without.
Waantun, *a.* playful, sporting, frolicking; *v.i.* play, sport, gambol, frolic.
Waarm, *a.* warm (*worm*).
Waarn, *v.* warn (*worn*).
Waarun, *n.* and *v.* warrant (*worrunt*).
Waash, *v.* wash (*wosh*); *pa.* **Waasht**; *pa.p.* **Wishun.**
Waasp, *n.* wasp (*wosp*).
Wab, *n.* web.
Wabbit, *a.* tired out.
Wabstur, *n.* weaver (*weever*).
Wad or **Wud,** *v.* wager.
Wad, *v.t.* wed.
WAD, *see* **Wid.**
Waddin, *n.* wedding.
Wadhur, *n.* wether (*wedhur*), castrated male sheep.
Wadhur, *n.* weather (*wedhur*).
WADNA, see **Wudnay.**
Wadset, *n.* and *v.* mortgage.
WAE, see **Way.**
Waft, *n.* (1) weft; (2) puff, blow, voyage.
Wagitie-waw, *n.* clock with visible pendulum.
Waid or **Wawd,** *v.* wade (*waid*).
Waif, *n.* strayed sheep.
Waijiz, *n. pl.* wages (*waijiz*).
Waik, *a.* weak (*week*).

Wail, *n.* choice, pick.
Wail, *v.* choose, pick out.
Wailfa, *a.* wailing.
Waim, *n.* stomach, belly.
Wain, *n.* child.
Wair, *n.* ware, stuff.
Wair, *v.* spend.
Waiscut, *n.* waistcoat.
Waistrie, *n.* wastefulness.
Wait, *v.* wait, stay.
WALE, see **Wail.**
WALIE, see **Wawlie** or **Waylie.**
Wallup, *v.i.* flop, dangle; *n.* throb.
Walth, *n.* wealth (*welth*).
WAME, see **Waim.**
Wan, *num.* one (*wun*).
Wan, *v. pa.* of **Win,** won (*wun*), got, winnowed.
Wanchaansie, *a.* unlucky.
Wanrestfa, *a.* restless.
Wanzday or **Waddinzday,** *n.* Wednesday (*Wenzday*).
WARE, see **Wair.**
Wark, *n.* work (*wurk*).
WARL, see **Wawrl.**
WARLY, see **Wawrlie.**
Warp, *n.* warp (*worp*).
Warst, *a.* worst (*wurst*).
WARSTLE, see **Warsul.**
Warsul, *n.* and *v.* wrestle (*ressul*), struggle.
Waslun, *a.* from the west.
Wast, *a.* west.
Wat, *a.* wet.
Wat, *v.* wot, know; *pa.* **Wist.**
Wattul, *n.* switch, twig.
Wattur, *n.* water (*wotter*).
WAUGHT, see **Waakht.**
Waw, *n.* wall.
Wawbul, *v.* wobble, reel, falter.
Wawk, *v.* wake (*waik*), watch.
Wawkhul, *v.* waggle, stagger, struggle.
Wawk in, *v.* shrink (of cloth).
Wawkin, *a.* and *v.* waken (*waiken*), awake.
Wawkit, *a.* thickened, hardened with toil.
Wawkrif, *a.* wakeful, sleepless.
Wawlie, *a.* big, strong, buxom, sturdy.
Wawn, *n.* wand (*wond*).
Wawnur, *v.* wander (*wonder*).
Wawr, *n.* war (*wawr*).
Wawr, *v.t.* worst, defeat.
Wawr, *a.* worse (*wurs*).
Wawrilie, *adv.* warily, carefully.
Wawrl, *n.* world (*wurld*).
Wawrlie, *a.* worldly.
Wawrluk, *n.* wizard.
Wawx, *n.* wax.
Way, *n.* woe (*woa*); *a.* sad, sorrowful.
Wayfa, *a.* woeful (*woafool*), sorrowful.
Waylie, *interj.* alas!
Way-suks, *interj.* alas!
Waysum, *a.* woeful.
Way'z mee, *interj.* woe's me!
WEAN, see **Wain.**
WEASON, see **Weezun.**
WECHT, see **Wekht.**
Wed, *v. pa.* of **Weed,** weeded.
Wee, *a.* little; *n.* a small bit, space or time.
Wee, *pron.* we (*wee*).
Wee, *prep.* with.
Wee, *v.t.* weigh (*way*).
Weed, *n.* and *v.* weed; *pa.* **Wed.**
Weeda, *n.* widow (*widdoa*).
Weeda-ur, *n.* widower (*widdoa-ur*).
Week, *n.* week.
Weel, *n.* eddy, pool.
Weel, *a. adv.* and *interj.* well.
Weelfair, *n.* welfare.
Weel-fawrt, *a.* good-looking.
Weemin, *n. pl.* of **Wummun,** women (*wimmin*).
Ween, *v.* think, believe.
Weepurz, *n. pl.* crape and white muslin as emblems of mourning.
Weer, *v.* wear (*wair*); *pa.* **Woar**; *pa. p.* **Woarn.**
Weerd, *n.* fate, destiny.
Weerie, *a.* weary (*weeri*).
Weet, *n.* and *v.t.* wet; *pa.* and *pa. p.* **Wat.**
Weev, *v.* weave (*weev*).
Weevur, *n.* weaver (*weevur*).
Weezun, *n.* gullet, wind-pipe.
Weezunt, *a.* withered, wizened, emaciated.
Wei, *n.* way.
Weid, *a.* wide (*wiid*).
Weif, *n.* wife (*wiif*), woman; *pl.* **Weifs.**
Weijur, *n.* wager (*waijur*).
Weil, *v.t.* beguile.
Weil, *a.* wild (*wiild*).
Wein, *n.* wine (*wiin*).

Wein, *v.* wind (*wiind*); *pa.* **Weint.**
WEIRD, see **Weerd.**
Weis, *a.* wise (*wiiz*).
Weit, *n.* and *v.* blame.
Wekht, *n.* (1) weight (*wait*); (2) a round vessel for holding corn, with a bottom of skin, used for winnowing corn.
Wekht, *v.* weigh (*way*).
West, *n.* waist.
WH, see **Hw.**
Wi, *prep.* with.
Wick or **Week**, *n.* wick.
Wick, *n.* and *v.* cannon off a curling-stone.
Wid or **Wud**, *v. aux.* would (*wood*).
Widdie, *n.* withy, hangman's rope, gallows.
WIDDUL, *n.* struggle.
Widnay or **Wudnay**, wouldn't (*woodn't*).
WIEL, see **Weel.**
Wiir, *n.* wire (*wiir*).
Wikht, *n.* wight (*wiit*), fellow; *a.* stout.
WILLYART, *a.* shy, bashful.
WIMPLE, see **Wumpul.**
Win, *v.* (1) win, get, reach; (2) winnow, dry in the wind; *pa.* **Waan**; *pa. p.* **Wun.**
Wing, *n.* wing.
Wink, *n.* and *v.* wink.
Winna or **Winnay**, will not, won't (*woant*).
WINNOCK, see **Wunnuk.**
Winsum, *a.* winning, charming.
WIN'T, winded.
Wintul (*obs.*), *n.* stagger, reel, dangle.
Winz (*obs.*), *n.* oath.
Wishun, *v. pa. p.* of **Waash**, washed.
Wiss, *n.* and *v.* wish.
Wist, *v. pa.* of **Wat**, knew.
Wiz or **Wuz**, *v. aux.* was (*woz*).
Wiznay, wasn't.
Woar, *v. pa. p.* of **Weer**, wore (*woar*).
Woarn, *v. pa. p.* of **Weer**, worn (*woarn*).
Woch, *n.* and *v.* watch (*woch*).
WON (*obs.*), dwell.
WONNER, see **Wunnur.**
WOO, see **Oo.**
WOODIE, see **Widdie.**
WOOER-BAB, see **Oour-baab.**
WOOR, see **Woar.**
WORDY, see **Wurdie.**
WORSET, see **Wursut.**
WRAITH, see **Raith.**
WRANG, see **Rang.**
WROTE, see **Roat.**
Wuch, *n.* witch.
Wud, *n.* wood.
Wud, *a.* mad.
Wud or **Wad**, *v.* wager.
Wud or **Wid**, *v. aux.* would (*wood*).
Wuddun or **Widdun**, *a.* wooden.
Wudnay, *v. aux.* wouldn't (*woodn't*).
Wull, *n.* and *v. aux.* will.
Wullie-waggie, *n.* wagtail.
Wull-kail, *n.* charlock (wild kail).
Wummul, *n.* auger.
Wummun, *n.* woman (*woomun*); *pl.* **Weemin.**
Wumpul, *v.t.* ripple, purl.
Wun or **Win**, *n.* wind.
Wun, *v. pa. p.* of **Win**, won (*wun*), winnowed.
Wunda or **Wunnuk**, *n.* window.
Wunnur or **Winnur**, *n.* and *v.* wonder (*wunder*).
Wuntur or **Wintur**, *n.* winter.
Wur, *v. aux.* were (*wer*).
Wur, *poss. pron.* our.
Wurd, *n.* word (*wurd*).
Wurdie, *a.* worthy (*wurdhi*).
Wurk, *v.* work (*wurk*).
Wurm, *n.* worm (*wurm*).
Wursut, *n.* worsted (*woosted*).
Wurth, *n.* and *a.* worth (*wurth*).
Wush, *n.* and *v.* wish.
Wusp, *v.* twist (of thread).
Wut, *n.* wit.
Wutnis, *n.* witness.
Wuz, *v. aux.* was (*woz*).
WYLE, see **Weil.**
WYLIECOAT, *n.* vest.
WYTE, see **Weit.**

Y (as in E. *you, yet, yes*).

Yaird, *n.* yard, garden, stackyard
Yaist, *v. pa.* of **Yaiz**, used (*yoost*).
Yaiz, *v.* use (*yooz*); *pa.* **Yaist.**
Yawd, *n.* worn-out horse.
Yawl, *a.* hale, vigorous, sprightly.
Yawp, *v.* be hungry.
Yay, *a.* one (*wun*), only.

Yay en'z eerun, *adv.* specially, for that alone.
Yee, *pron.* you (*yoo*).
Yeelin, *n.* contemporary, equal in age.
Yeer, *n.* year (*yeer*).
Yell, *a.* neither in calf nor in milk, dry, barren.
Yella, *a.* yellow (*yelloa*).
Yella yeit, *n.* yellow-hammer.
Yerk, *v.i.* jerk, ferment.
Yerl, *n.* earl (*erl*).
Yern, *n.* yarn.
YESTREEN, see **Yistreen.**
Yet, *adv.* and *conj.* yet.
Yett, *n.* gate (*gait*).
YEUK, see **Yuk.**
YILL, see **Yull.**
Yill, *n.* Yule, Christmas-time.
Yin, *num.* one (*wun*).
Yins, *adv.* once (*wuns*).
Yird or **Yirth,** *n.* earth (*erth*).
Yirn, *v.t.* curdle (*milk*).
Yirnin, *n.* rennet
Yis, *n.* use (*yoos*).
Yistreen, *adv.* last evening.
Yisturday, *adv.* yesterday.
Yith, *n.* youth (*yooth*).
Yoak, *n.* and *v.* yoke (*yoak*), set to.
Yoakin, *n.* yoking, spell, set to, bout.
Yoan, *a.* yonder, that over yonder.
Yoant, *adv.* and *prep.* beyond, along, farther off.
Yoanur or **Yonnur,** *adv.* yonder.
YON, see **Yoan.**
Yoo, *pron.* you (*yoo*).
Yoomur, *n.* humour (*hyoomur*).
Yoorz, *pron.* yours (*yoorz*).
Yow, *n.* ewe (*yoo*).
Yuck, *v.i.* itch.
Yuckie, *a.* itchy.
Yull, *n.* ale (*ail*).
Yull-cawp, *n.* ale-bowl.
Yull-hoos, *n.* ale-house.
Yung, *a.* young (*yung*).
Yur, *a.* your (*yoor*).
Yurth, *n.* earth (*erth*).
Yurthqwik, *n.* earthquake.

Z (as in E. *zeal*).

'Z, *v.* slurred for **Iz,** after a voiced sound; is.
'Z, *v. aux.* will, shall.
Zeeg-zag, *adv.* zig-zag.

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